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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE ORPHAN BOY'S DREAM.

Bereft of his kindred, Mohanoe had stray'd
To a land among strangers, far, far from his isle,
Prevailing misfortune, in ruins had laid
Every fairy formed prospect that once could beguile.

One Son, a sweet youth, was all that remained,
To buoy up his soul and his perils to share;
Yet scarce had Mohanoe a foreign shore gained,
Ere he sunk to the grave by the stroke of despair.

All cheerless, and lone was the darling boy left,
No friends to protect him, or lighten his woe,
Of every dear joy was his bosom bereft,
And agonized memory hung on his brow.

'Twas night—and the Orphan Boy sunk to repose,
On the tomb of his father the weary one slept,
Yet bright were the visions that round him arose,
And he smiled o'er the pillow where late he had wept.

He thought of those days when a stranger to care,
Thro' his dear island bowers he fearlessly roved,
The music of home sweetly struck on his ear,
'Twas the voices of those that his soul dearly loved.

And he smiled as now near his own cottage he drew,
For soul thrilling extacy played o'er his mind,
His bosom-loved friends to embrace him now flew,
Whose arms with affection around his form twined.

A sweet song of welcome they cheerfully sung,
And joyful he fancied he joined in the strain,
His dear little sisters around his neck clung,
And kissed him with transport again and again.

I am blest, cried the dreaming boy—blest is this hour,
These lovely caresses once more do I meet,
Kind Heaven I thank thy all favouring power,
Thou hast made every sense of enjoyment replete.

But hark at the thunder that bursts o'er the sky,
It breaks on the vision so dear to his view,
The lightning's dread glare meets his terrified eye,
And calls to his mind every horror anew.

Oh God, he exclaimed—is this but a dream,
Is memory awaken'd to terror and pain,
So fair was the vision, so bright did it seem,
I thought in my soul thou hadst blest me again.

Tho' roused from his slumber—again does he sleep,
He sank on the tomb where so late he reposed,
No more his young heart will pale misery steep,
For death's meagre fingers his weary lids closed.

He rests 'neath the shade of the cypress and yew,
No sculpture attracts the lone passenger's eye,
Friends each just "reality." J. D.
Oct. 19th, 1826.

THE GRAVE.

When the cold clod is thrown upon
The poor remains of those
Whose souls in early youth have flown
To seek their last repose;

When in the pride of beauty fled,
Or nipp'd in manhood's prime,
They mingle with the silent dead,
And quit the realms of time;

Then will the sympathising heart,
A saddening influence feel,
And the warm fount, in sorrow start,
At their slow fun'ral knell.

But when beneath the heavy mould,
Her beauteous form is laid,
And her bright eyes are glaz'd and cold,
And her pure spirit fled.

When the seal'd senses hear the knell
That tells a last adieu,
And the dark coffin to its cell,
Is lower'd from the view;

When from the last of living forms,
Her flight is winged afar,
She, whose irradiant virgin charms,
Have been of hope, your star.

Then, then alone the 'static grief
Of poison'd bliss, is felt,
Then, only Envy gives relief,
Or her to whom you've knelt.

And then the keen and parting blow,
To the torn heart is given,
That severs it from all below,
And points its hope to heaven.

ORASMYN.

TO THE UNMARRIED.

Of all the gratifications human nature can enjoy and of all the delights it is formed to impart, none is equal to that which springs from a long tried and mutual affection. The happiness which arises from conjugal felicity is capable of withstanding the attacks of time, grows vigorous in age, and animates the heart with pleasure and delight when the vital fluid can scarcely force a passage through it.

No man ever prospered in the world without the consent and co-operation of his wife, let him be ever so frugal, industrious, or successful; and it avails nothing if she is unfaithful to his trust or profusely squanders in pleasure and dissipation, those sums which toil and application gained; but if she unites in mutual endeavours, or rewards his labour with an endearing smile, with what confidence will he resort either to his merchandize or farm? fly over lands? sail upon the sea? meet difficulty and encounter danger—if he knows he is not spending his strength in vain, but that his labour will be rewarded by the sweets of home! How delightful is it to have a friend to cheer, and a companion to sooth the solitary hours of grief and pain! Solitude and disappointment enter into the history of every man's life, and he is but half provided for his voyage, who finds but an associate for happy hours, while for his months of darkness no sympathizing partner is prepared!

Prudence and foresight can neither ward off the stroke of disease, nor prevent the calamities which are destined by Heaven.—Affluence cannot purchase release from pain, nor tenderness cool a fever in the blood; a heart ready to sympathise in his sorrows; an eye bedewed with tender drops of compassion affords abundant alleviation for the miseries of life—and will also solace the afflictions of a mind that is absolutely bound up in grief; and as enjoyment derives additional relish from anticipation, so misery loses the poignancy of its barb in the bosom formed for sympathetic kindness.

FROM ALLISON'S SERMONS.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

"There is an eventide in human life; a season when the eye becomes dim, and the strength decays, and when the winter of age begins to shed upon the human head its prophetic snows. It is the season of life to which the Autumn is the most analogous: and which it becomes and much it would profit you, my elder brethren, to mark the instructions which the season brings. The spring and summer of your days are gone, and with them not only joys they knew, but many of the friends who gave them. You have entered upon the autumn of your being—and whatever may have been the profusion of your spring, or the warm temperament of your summer, there is yet a season of stillness or solitude which the beneficence of heaven affords you, in which you may meditate upon the past and future, and repose yourself for the mighty change which you are soon to undergo.

"It is now you may understand the magnificent language of Heaven—it mingles its voice with that of Revelation—it summons you in these hours when the leaves fall and the winter is gathering, to that evening study which the mercy of Heaven has provided in the book of salvation. And while the shadowy valley opens, which leads to the abode of death, it speaks of that love which can comfort and save, and which can conduct to those green pastures and those still waters, where there is an eternal spring for the children of God."

THE BIRTH DAY.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"Then be it so, and let us part,
"Since love like mine has failed to move thee;
"But do not think this constant heart
"Can ever cease, ingrate, to love thee.
"No—spite of all this cold disdain,
"I'll bless the hour when first I met thee,
"And rather bear whole years of pain
"Than e'en for one short hour forget thee.
"Forget thee! No."

The bells of the church at N—— were ringing a merry peal, and the whole village was in a delightful bustle on the morning when Arthur Normanville completed his twenty-first year. He was the only son and heir of Sir Robert Normanville, and, from his goodness of heart and urbanity of manners, was deservedly a general favorite with the tenants and peasantry in the neighbourhood. Great preparations had been some time making to celebrate his coming of age, and a magnificent ball was to be given in the evening, to which the gentry, for many miles round, were invited. Nor were the poorer class forgotten, for they had an ample share in the strong ale and good cheer abounding on the occasion.

Sir Robert had been a widower for some years, and all his hopes and affections centred in this son, who, in truth, was in every respect worthy of a father's love.

In early youth, Sir Robert had formed an ardent attachment to the beautiful Lady Emily Darrell. He had some reason to hope that his affection was returned; and, as his lineage and expectations on the score of fortune were unexceptionable, he apprehended no rejection from the lady's friends. Things were in this happy train, when the sudden death of his father rendered Sir Robert's presence necessary in the country, and it was two months before he again visited the metropolis. In that time, what a change had taken place! His beloved Emily no longer seemed to rejoice in his presence; but all her smiles and attentions were given to Lord Morton, who had, during Normanville's absence, professed unbounded admiration for the fair coquette. True, his fortune was more ample than Sir Robert's—but could he offer her a heart more true and affectionately devoted to her service? O, no!—It is impossible to describe the distress of Sir Robert, when he learned that Lord Morton had actually made proposals for his fair enslaver's hand, and that the marriage was expected immediately. Sir Robert resolved to set off for the Continent, but being detained two days at Dover, through tempestuous weather and adverse winds, the newspapers announced to him the union of Lady Emily and Lord Morton.

This early disappointment threw a sombre shade over the after-life of Sir Robert Normanville. Five and twenty years had now passed away, yet Sir Robert still remembered Lady Emily in all the beauty and freshness of her youth. She died five years after her marriage, leaving one child, a daughter. Some years after her death, Sir Robert met Lord Morton in London; but a cool bow of recognition was all that passed between them; and, as the former seldom ever visited the gay world, he saw no more of his Lordship, who had now been dead about two years, and the guardianship of his daughter transferred to her maternal aunt. Report spoke of her as being beautiful and amiable; and, as she was an heiress, she had no lack of lovers. Within the last year, however, she had most unaccountably refused several offers which had been made to her by suitors of rank.

Sir Robert Normanville's stately edifice was this evening a blaze of light; variegated lamps were tastefully disposed in different parts of the grounds and the decorations of the ball-room presented all that could gratify the eye and delight the senses. The company was numerous and splendid, and Sir Robert appeared to have lost his usual melancholy, and to share in the general festivity. The merry dance began, and Sir Robert gazed proudly on his son, whose polished manners and handsome person gained him many a smile from fair and high born ladies. The delighted father placed himself near to one of the windows in the ball room, and was intently watching the graceful forms that flitted before him; when suddenly his eye was caught by the figure of a female with whom his son was dancing. Sir Robert involuntarily started; for the very figure of Lady Emily Darrell stood before him, as he had last beheld her, radiant in youth and loveliness. "But this is mere illusion," mentally ejaculated the Baronet; "I know *she* has been dead these many years; and, were she even living, could not look thus now." He looked again—still it was her very image, save that the face was rather paler, and the general expression of the countenance of a more pensive cast than that of Lady Emily's. Sir Robert seated himself, still watching the lovely and interesting girl, whose appearance had so much attracted him, until years seemed to fade away, and the events of his youth to pass again before him. Lady Emily, his first love—the happy hours he had experienced in her society—her very look at parting, were all remembered. His emotion became insupportable, and to conceal it he hastily left the room and retired to a private apartment, until he should have, in some degree, mastered his feelings. The quick eye of Arthur Normanville soon noted his father's absence; and in part guessing the cause, he declined dancing, and descended to the library. On opening the door he perceived his father standing near the fire-place. "You are not ill, I hope, my dear sir?" said Arthur. "No! no! a momentary indisposition, which has now, I trust, passed away. Come, let us re-join our guests." "Stay, but for a few minutes," said his son; "I have a boon to beg of you, my dear father; will you grant it to me?" "But why *now*, Arthur," said the Baronet; "some other time."—"O, no, now; you shall know my reason hereafter; my happiness depends upon it."—"This is your birth-day," said Sir Robert, "and I trust a happy day for me: I will not, then, refuse you what you ask—name it." "How shall I tell you—there is a being to whom I have rendered up my heart's best affections! I hope—I think, she also beholds me with favor; but I wait for *your* sanction ere I shall tell her the fond hopes I entertain."—"Who, and what is she?" said Sir Robert. "High-born and beautiful," replied his son. "Her name?"—"Lady Emily Morton." The Baronet again involuntarily started, and sank into a chair. "How came you acquainted with that lady?" he sternly inquired.—She was on a visit to Lady Dunallan at the same time with myself, and knows not of the resentment you entertain against her family."—"Is she here to-night?" asked Sir Robert. "She came with Lady Dunallan's party," said Arthur. "You knew of my desire never to see or hear of the Mortons, and why not before apprize me of this?"—"Pardon me, my dear sir, that I have done so, but I had heard Lady Emily was so much like her mother, and I thought—I hoped, that from that cause, you would regard her with favor."—"Know you not, boy, that her mother deceived me?" "Alas! yes; but is she to blame for that? You loved that mother once, am *I* to blame for loving the daughter?"

The Baronet rose, and placed the room in great agitation. Suddenly stopping before his son, he said—"She is, indeed, like her mother, whom I remember, even now, too well. Heaven grant that she may be unlike her in mind. I promised to grant you your request—it is your natal day, too, and I would not have you say, hereafter, that your father stepped between you and happiness. No! no! when I am gone, you shall not have cause to think harshly of your parent;" and the Baronet turned aside to conceal his emotion. "My ever kind father!"—"Enough!" said Sir Robert; "you shall introduce me particularly to the lady; if she be as good as she is beautiful, and your affection be mutual, you have my consent."

Six months after this period, the union of Lady Emily and Arthur took place, and the latter days of Sir Robert Normanville were soothed by the attentions he received from his beautiful daughter-in-law, and enlivened by the playful and endearing wiles of her children.

WILD HORSES.

In a new publication, by the Rev. T. Flint, there is a paragraph in relation to the droves of wild horses frequently met with in the prairies near the Rocky Mountains; it is copied below, and will recompense the reader for his time.

"The day before we came in view of the Rocky Mountains, I saw, in the greatest perfection, that impressive, and, to me, almost sublime spectacle, an immense drove of wild horses, for a long time hovering round our path across the prairie. I had often seen great numbers of them before, mixed with other animals, apparently quiet, and grazing like the rest. Here there were thousands unmixed, unemployed; their motions, if such a comparison might be allowed, as darting and as wild as those of humming birds on the flowers. The tremendous snort with which the front columns of the phalanx made known their approach to us, seemed to be their wild and energetic way of expressing their pity and disdain for the sensitive feet of our horses, of which they appeared to be taking a survey. They were of all colours, mixed, spotted, and diversified with every hue, from the brightest white to clear and shining black; and of every form and structure, from the long and slender race to those of firmer limbs and heavier mould; and of all ages, from the curveting colt to the range of the patriarchal steeds, drawn up in a line, and holding their high heads for a survey of us in the rear. Sometimes they curved their necks, and made no more progress than just enough to keep pace with our advance. Then there was a kind of slow and walking minuet, in which they performed various evolutions with the precision of the figures of a country dance. Then a rapid movement shifted the front to the rear. But still, in all their evolutions and movements, like the flight of sea fowl, their lines were regular, and free from all indications of confusion. At times a spontaneous and sudden movement towards us, almost inspired the apprehension of an united attack upon us. After a moment's advance, a short and retrograde movement seemed to testify their proud estimate of their wild independence. The infinite variety of their rapid movements, their tamperings, and manœuvres were of such a wild and almost terrific character, that it required but a moderate stretch of fancy to suppose them the genii of these grassy plains. At one period they were formed for an immense depth in front of us. A wheel executed almost with the rapidity of thought, presented them hovering on our flanks. Then again, the cloud of dust that enveloped their movements cleared away, and presented them in our rear. They evidently operated as a great annoyance to the horses and mules of our cavalcade. The frighted movements, the increased indications of fatigue, sufficiently evinced, with their frequent neighings, what unpleasant neighbours they considered their wild competitors to be.—So much did our horses appear to suffer from neglect and terror, in consequence of their rivacity, that we were thinking of some way in which to drive them off; when on a sudden a patient and laborious donkey of the establishment, who appeared to have regarded all their movements with philosophic indifference, pricked up his long ears, and gave a loud and most sonorous bray from his vocal shell.—Instantly this prodigious multitude, and there were thousands of them, took what the Spaniards call the "stompado." With a trampling like the noise of thunder, or still more like that of an earthquake, a noise that was absolutely appalling, they took to their heels and were all in a few moments invisible, in the verdant depths of the plains, and we saw them no more."

In reading the first volume of Dr. Godman's *American Natural History*, we were struck with the following among other curious passages:

"We have alluded to the sporting of the *Otter*, and may now remark that its disposition in this respect is singular and interesting.—Their favourite sport is sliding, and for this purpose in winter the highest ridge of snow is selected, to the top of which the otters scramble, where, lying on the belly, with the fore feet bent backwards, they give themselves an impulse with the hind legs, and swiftly glide head foremost down the declivity, sometimes for the distance of twenty yards.—This sport they continue apparently with the keenest enjoyment, until fatigue or hunger induces them to desist. In the summer this amusement is obtained by selecting a spot where the river bank is sloping, has a clayey soil, and the water at its base is of a considerable depth. The otters then remove from the surface, for the breadth of several feet, the sticks, roots, stones, and other obstructions, and render the surface as level as possible. They climb up the bank at a less precipitous spot, and starting from the top slip with velocity over the inclining ground, and plump into the water to a depth proportioned to their weight and rapidity of motion. After a few slides and plunges, the surface of the clay becomes very smooth and slippery, and the rapid succession of the sliders show how much these animals are delighted by the game, as well as how capable they are of performing actions which have no other object than that of pleasure or diversion." * *

"Shrew moles are most active in the morning, at midday, and in the evening; after rains they are particularly busy in repairing their damaged galleries; and in long continued wet weather, we find that they seek the high grounds for security. The precision with which they daily come to the surface at twelve o'clock, is very remarkable, and is well known in the country. In many instances, when we have watched them, they have appeared exactly at twelve, and at this time only have we succeeded in taking them alive, which is easily done by intercepting their progress with a spade, broad knife blade, &c. and throwing them on the surface. These animals do not appear to be well suited for living in the open air, especially if it be somewhat cool; for, after being a few minutes exposed, we have always observed them to shiver, as if from the change of temperature.

"That an animal of this kind should be domesticated with facility, would seem hardly possible, yet our friend Titian Peale tamed a very fine one which he caught while we were together examining their modes of burrowing. This shrew mole is kept in a box containing some loose earth and dried grass for his bed; he eats considerable quantities of fresh meat, either cooked or raw, drinks freely, and is remarkably lively and playful, following the hand of the feeder by the scent—burrowing for a short distance in the loose earth, and, after making a small circle, returning for more food. When engaged in eating he employs his flexible snout in a singular manner to thrust the food in his mouth, doubling it under so as to force it directly backwards. When he has obtained the piece of meat, he will not relinquish it even for the sake of earth worms or other favourite food; he is also fond of burying himself when he has received any thing, in order to eat it undisturbed."

INTERESTING FACT.

The following interesting fact of a young Indian Chief, of the Pawnee nation, at the foot of the Rocky Mountain, who was on a visit to Washington in the winter of 1824, is extracted from a letter of the Rev. Richard Rees, to the Editor of the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

"This young warrior, of fine size, figure and countenance, is now about twenty-one, his heroic deeds had acquired for him in his nation the rank of "*bravest of the brave.*" The savage practice of torturing and burning to death their prisoners existed in this nation. An unfortunate female taken in war, of the Padnes nation, was destined to this horrible death. The fatal hour had arrived, the trembling victim, far from her home and her friends, was fastened to the stake; the whole tribe was assembled on the surrounding plain to witness the awful scene. Just when the fire was about to be kindled, and the spectators on the tiptoe of expectation, this young warrior, who sat composedly among the chiefs, having before prepared two fleet horses, with the necessary provisions, sprang from his seat, rushed through the crowd, loosed the victim, seized her in his arms, placed her on one of the horses, mounted the other himself, and made the utmost speed towards the nation and friends of the captive. The multitude, dumb and nerveless with amazement at the daring deed, made no effort to rescue their victim from her deliverer. They viewed it as an act of the Great Spirit, submitted to it without a murmur, and quietly returned to their village. The released captive was accompanied through the wilderness towards her home, till she was out of danger. He then gave her the horse on which she rode, with the necessary provisions for the remainder of her journey, and they parted. On his return to the village, such was the respect entertained for him, that no inquiry was made into his conduct; no censure was passed on it, and since this transaction, no human sacrifice has been offered in this or any other of the Pawnee tribes. Of what influence is one bold act in a good cause!

On the publication of this anecdote at Washington, the young ladies of Miss White's Seminary, in that city, presented that brave and humane Indian with a handsome silver medal, on which was engraven an appropriate inscription, accompanied by an address, of which the following is the close. "Brother, accept this token of our esteem; always wear it for our sake; and when you have again the power to save a poor woman from death and torture, think of this, and of us, and fly to her rescue."

CHIVALRY.

The following traditional story serves to show the detestation in which baseness of conduct was held in the days of the knights errand; and, of course, indicates the high respect which was paid to lofty and honourable sentiments:—

Towards the close of the reign of King Robert of Naples, Orlando, prince of Aragon, having command of the naval forces of his brother, Peter, king of Sicily, attacked the Neapolitan fleet, was defeated and made prisoner. As his discomfiture and the loss of the armament belonging to his brother were occasioned purely by his own rashness, they had given great and just displeasure to Peter, who, in consequence, refused to pay the sum which the king of Naples demanded for his ransom. Orlando, neglected by his brother and almost forgotten by the world, would probably have passed his whole life in hopeless confinement, had there not been an individual who, from compassion, or a feeling still warmer, took an interest in his welfare. Camiola Turinga, a wealthy lady of Messina, distinguished for every feminine grace and virtue, was desirous of procuring his liberty, and she commissioned a trusty messenger to visit him at the castle in which he was confined, near Naples, and offer to pay his ransom on condition of his uniting his fortunes to her own on his return to Messina. Orlando was overjoyed at his good fortune, and promptly sent her a contract of marriage; but as soon as he had obtained his liberty, he basely pretended not to know her, and treated her with scorn.

The lady, pained in discovering that her confidence and love had been so entirely misplaced, and indignant at the unmanly ingratitude of Orlando, summoned the unfaithful prince to the royal tribunal; and Peter, adhering to a strict sense of justice, adjudged the cause in favour of Camiola; Orlando, being, in fact, according to the custom of the times and the laws of war, a slave whom she had purchased with her treasure.

In consequence of the royal adjudication a day was appointed for the marriage of the Prince and his benefactress; at which time Orlando richly apparelled and accompanied by a splendid retinue, repaired to the mansion of the fair Camiola, whom he found also decked out in the gayest and most magnificent attire. Instead, however, of attending him to the altar, she told him that she scorned to degrade herself by an alliance with one who had debased his royal birth and dishonoured his knighthood by so cruel a breach of faith; and that she would only bestow on him, not her hand of which he had proved himself so unworthy, but the ransom she had paid; a gift worthy of a mean and sordid soul. Herself and her riches she vowed to dedicate to heaven.

No entreaties could change the resolution of the justly offended Camiola; and Orlando, shunned by his peers as a dishonoured man, regretted, though too late, the bride he had lost; and sinking into a profound melancholy, died in obscurity and neglect.

MEMOIRS OF LORD BYRON.

From the "Beauties of Byron," a new work, published by T. Dealtry and Ash & Mason.

GEORGE GORDON BYRON, the lineal descendant of a family which was of consequence at the era of the Conquest, was born in England, on the 22d of January, 1788. At a very early period, he began to discover traits of a marked and original character. Some of his early years were spent in Scotland; but he received the chief part of his education at Harrow, from which distinguished school he removed to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student in Trinity College. Of the pursuits which occupied his time during the short period of his continuance at this venerable seat of learning, not much can be said, since it appears that he despised academical honours, and treated with contempt the peculiar studies by which alone they could be procured. The same indolence that characterized him at school distinguished him at College; but, though he paid little attention to the classics, and had an abhorrence for mathematics, he read the English poets with avidity, and exercised his genius in writing verses, chiefly of an amatory description. His turn for satire also at this period appears in the sketches which he has drawn of a collegiate life, and of the labours of the candidate for public prizes.

At the age of nineteen, he left the university for Newstead Abbey, the seat of his ancestors, where he afterwards published a volume of poems, under the title of "Hours of Idleness." These poems evince a vigorous conception, and correct taste, with a great command of language, and a knowledge of the laws of metrical harmony. Happier specimens of precocious talent cannot be found in the history of poetry; and yet one of the first literary journals of the day fell with unaccountable ferocity upon the infant muse, which it attempted to strangle in the cradle. Roused by this unprovoked attack upon his book, and stung by the sarcasms thrown out against his talents, the noble author turned upon his assailant, the conductor of the journal, in a poem which, for spirited description, and strength of colouring, may vie with the most pointed of Dryden's satires.

On his coming of age, in 1809, Lord Byron, after taking his seat in the House of Peers, went abroad, and spent some time in the south and east of Europe, particularly in Greece and its islands. Amidst his excursions and amusements, he devoted much of his time to the attainment of the romaic or modern language of Greece, and also of the Turkish. Of the former he became complete master; and the notes to his principal poems evince the diligence of his application, and the extent of his acquirements in philological erudition. But perhaps the happiest proofs of his facility in making himself thoroughly acquainted with the structure and idioms of modern tongues, are to be found in his translations. It is no hard matter, with the help of dictionaries and grammars, and a good instructor, to gain a competent knowledge of any living speech; but it requires genius of a very superior description to seize the poetic spirit of one language and to diffuse it without evaporation into another. This, however, has been accomplished most effectually by his Lordship, in his versions of French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Greek poetry; and that which enhances the merit of these performances, is the difficulty of expressing the manners, as well as the very thought of the original, when both have peculiarity arising from local customs, sentiments, and phraseology.

Having traversed the Morea in every direction, and extended his travels over Epirus, as well as the plain of Athens, and every part of Achaia, he returned to England at the close of the year 1811, and in the spring of 1812 he published his celebrated "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,"—a poem which at once established his fame as a poet, and ensured the greedy attention of the public to every production of his pen. So rapid and prolific indeed was his genius, that scarcely had public curiosity been awakened and delighted by one poem, before another made its appearance, and commanded fresh applause. If "Childe Harold" exhibited originality of thought, eccentricity of character, and richness of description, the "Giaour" excited a stronger interest by its circumstances; while the "Bride of Abydos" had the higher poetic merit of unity of design, vigour of expression, and tenderness of sentiment. Rising, as it were, in the scale of emulation, the noble author now put forth his strength in a new effort; and while the world was as yet divided in opinion to which of his pieces the palm of pre-eminence should be ascribed, he produced a poem far surpassing his former productions in strength of composition, perspicuity of narrative, and numerical harmony. Still attached to the romantic scenes among which he had so long wandered, and fond of portraying men as perhaps he had too often seen him in those regions, the poet took for the hero of his piece a piratical chief, who, at the head of a desperate band, had fixed his seat in one of those small islands which spot the bosom of the Ægean sea. This poem, entitled the "Corsair," was followed (although he declared it was the last time he should appear before the world as an author, for some years) in a few months after, by "Lara," the "Siege of Corinth," and "Parisina."

On the 22 of January 1815, his lordship married the only daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, (since Noel,) by whom he had a daughter. This union, so suitable in rank, fortune, and the superior mental endowments of the respective parties, was unfortunately, in a very short period, severed by the acknowledged indiscretion of his lordship; and while the public were anxiously waiting to see the course he would adopt for proclaiming his rights and vindicating his character, he suddenly left the kingdom, with the resolution never to return. He crossed over to France, through which he passed to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. From thence he proceeded to Coblentz, and up the Rhine as far as Basle. During his residence in Switzerland, he wrote his most pathetic poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon." After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in this country, he proceeded to the north of Italy, and took up his residence for some time at Venice. Here he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where his lordship completed "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." He then returned to Venice, where he commenced "Don Juan," and likewise wrote several minor pieces. After making several excursions into Tuscany, he finally took up his residence at Genoa.

From thence, he passed into Greece, to take that part in the cause of freedom, so honourable to himself and glorious to his memory. At Missolonghi, he was, after a short residence only, attacked with an inflammatory rheumatic fever, which finally put a period to his existence, on the 19th of April 1824. His body, after being embalmed, was conveyed to England, and there interred.

Thus was suddenly cut off the earthly career of a great spirit, while engaged in supporting, by his person and influence, one of the noblest causes that the annals of humanity ever exhibited to the world. Dying at the moment when his countenance was of essential service to the Greek cause, and in those public principles which it is the true glory of the age in so rapidly establishing themselves in the world, the event is deeply to be deplored.

SONNET—THE BURIED MAID.

And they have laid thee in thy narrow cell,
Maid of the beauteous brow! for the cold clay
To be thy bridegroom, till the eternal day,
When the loud trump its judgment-peal shall swell
So be it—what the Almighty dooms is well.
But who that saw thine eye's bright glances play,
Thy cheek's fine flush, that mock'd the bloom of May,
So late—could dream of death's dissolving spell?
To rapture *Love* had sung—"the blissful hour
Soon will I lead along with Hymen's strain,
To bless the blushing virgin and the swain."
And Hope believed and lighted up her bower.
Sudden the scene was changed—the radiant flower
Sunk its sweet head, and love's glad song was vain.

JOHN ELWES, ESQ.

The mother of Mr. Elwes, to save the expense of living, starved herself to death, with a jointure of 100,000 pounds. At the age of twelve, he left his books, and was always so ignorant as to be obliged to depend upon his memory for knowledge of his property. The first years of his life were spent in common extravagancies; and he persevered in his habits of gaming, till the loss of 3000 pounds at one sitting, indisposed him to such hazards. Even while thus wasting thousands at a throw, he would walk 20 miles through the rain and mud to save a shilling. His penurious habits were not then to be compared with those of an uncle whom he visited. The practice of Elwes on these visits was, to change his garb—go on foot—quarrel for every farthing—dine on a bone—and go to bed at sunset to save candles. By such arts he so successfully initiated himself into the old man's favour that he received his whole property 250,000 pounds at his death. Mr. Elwes, at the age of 40, was thus possessed of about 500,000 pounds. With this enormous wealth, began his most extreme parsimony. He would ride on horseback 60 miles, feed his horse with the grass on the way side, and himself with two boiled eggs stored in his pocket for the journey. He was sent for three terms, to the House of Commons, and preserved there all his economy. He wore for many years a wig he found in a ditch; and after that became unserviceable, found wearing his hair only, the cheapest. He was at one time discovered in one of his own houses in London, dying with hunger, his only servant having died suddenly. In the latter part of his life, with a property of 800,000 pounds, he fancied himself in danger of actual penury. He was often heard in the night, uttering the most piteous exclamations against imaginary robbers. This passion at last became a mania, and in this helpless state he died.

And yet he had many excellencies in his character. But all were forgotten in devotion to the most tyrannical of all idols, money.

From La Belle Assemblee.

HOUSE COSTUME.—Over an under garment of India muslin, of the most delicate texture, is worn an elegant dishabille robe of celestial blue, or the sea-green taffety, without sleeves. The body is made in the Circassian style, and discovers that of the muslin dress underneath, plaited *en chemisette*, with a quilling of thread tulle next the throat; the sleeves are of white muslin, and fastened at the wrists with broad bracelets, enriched with cameos and valuable gems: there are no other ornaments on the sleeves. A sash, the colour of the dress, is loosely tied on the left side with a small bow and long ends. At the border of the muslin petticoat, which is nearly a hand's-breadth longer than the coloured robe, is a full roulean of muslin, wound round with a cordon of a naval kind, in shining cotton. A roulean of silk finishes also the coloured dress next the hem. An Oriental Turban of crape or sarsnet, the same tint as the outer robe, and discovering but little of the hair, arranged in curls on each side of the temples, constitutes the head-dress, with a narrow frill of plaited tulle under the chin.

WALKING DRESS.—This specimen of marine costume, as it is the newest that has appeared, will, most likely, be the last with which we shall present our readers this season. Though September commenced so drearily, some warmer days succeeded, and we look forward to what we denominate the Indian summer in October, for some of those genial days which may render such a style of dress appropriate.

Notwithstanding the seeming lightness of the costume for the declining season of the year, the gown is certainly of the demisaison kind; and the muslin pelerine worn with it—an article too warm for summer wear—is found quite a sufficient out-door covering in the mild days of the autumnal season.

The dress is of gros de Naples, of a pale pink, with very narrow dark brown stripes, and is ornamented at the border with three flounces; the body is made close to the shape, with clear white muslin sleeves, en gigot, surmounted by mancherons, with a double trimming of lace at the edges; the sleeves confined at the wrists, with bracelets, ornamented with cameos. A pelerine tippet of muslin, with long ends, is trimmed all round with a double colerette, ornamented in the same manner, and fastened in front with a bow of coloured ribbon. The hat is either of Leghorn or white gros de Naples, and is ornamented with pink sarsnet, and large double garden poppies, of a pale pink. A parasol, of the lightest shade of sea-green, is generally adopted with this dress.

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AMERICAN HISTORY.

No general history of this Continent having ever been attempted, it has been considered highly desirable that this deficiency should be at last filled up, and a beginning, (if no more), made towards furnishing our literature and schools with a general account of the events, transactions and revolutions that have happened in this Continent from the earliest records to our times.

I have therefore made this attempt, and after many years of researches, studies and enquiries, after consulting about 1000 Writers on America, surveying our ancient monuments, and comparing all the local chronologies and languages, I have succeeded to complete the frame of the history of North and South America, the West Indies, &c. from the earliest time to this day.

The Prospectus of this work has been issued, and circumstances requiring that a certain number of subscribers should be procured before it is published, I appeal with confidence to the patronage of all, in behalf of this national work and undertaking.

But it is particularly to the EDITORS OF PUBLIC JOURNALS AND PAPERS, as well as to BOOKSELLERS AND POSTMASTERS throughout the UNITED STATES, that I now address myself, and invite them to foster this work, by receiving subscriptions for the same. The subscription is only $5 for 2 vols. 8vo. with 5 maps and 20 plates.

They will receive in return a copy gratis for every 9 subscribers they may procure, or a commission of 10 per cent. at their option, on any number of subscribers, large or small: equal to half a dollar for each subscriber. They are requested to forward within 6 months a copy of their lists, to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Proprietor.

LITERARY.

A celebrated Oriental scholar of Paris, Mr. A. Remusat, has translated and published a Chinese romance in four volumes.

There are now printed in Hindostan, six newspapers, designed solely for native readers. Four of them are printed in the Bengalee and two in the Persian character. There was but one paper of this description printed in India seven years ago.

Among the forthcoming works in London, we observe that Moore's Memoirs of Lord Byron will be issued in a quarto volume.—There are also announced four volumes of Letters and Miscellaneous Prose Works of Lord Byron. These, it is probable, will be edited by his intimate friend and travelling companion, Cam Hophouse.

The eulogy of the Attorney General Wirt, has been published. The proceeds have been set apart for the daughter of the late Mr. Jefferson.

A recent work on the resources and powers of Russia entitled the History of Alexander I. the principal events of his illustrious reign, by A. Labbe, published in Paris since the death of the emperor Alexander, gives a general *expose* of his acquisitions in the short period of about half a century.

JUNIUS.

We find the following curious article in the Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Republican of the 15th instant: A gentleman a few days since, looking over some old indictments in the office of the clerk of quarter sessions, was struck with the resemblance of the writing to the fac similes in Woodfall's Junius. These indictments were written by Tench Francis, a relative of Sir Philip Francis, the supposed author of Junius. Similar handwriting is frequently observed to prevail in families, and the writing of Tench Francis, is said to be precisely similar to that of Sir Philip Francis. Does not this give increased strength to the opinion that Sir Philip Francis is really the author of Junius.

COMMUNICATION.

The idea of forming a society for the improvement of the city of Philadelphia, has been suggested at various times by different gentlemen, as a salutary measure, whereby its beauty and the comfort and prosperity of its inhabitants, might be essentially promoted. Such a society could scarcely fail to have a beneficial operation by a liberal interchange of opinions, and a concentration of effort for the effectation of any salutary purpose, tending to the attainment of its grand object. In order to ascertain the sense of the public on the subject, a meeting, to take it into consideration, will be held at the Indian Queen, south Fourth street, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst.

Mr. Sergeant will sail for Mexico, in the Hornet, in a day or two. On Saturday last, the Philadelphia Bar gave that gentleman, at the Masonic Hall, a farewell dinner, which was marked by the utmost cordiality and decorum. The number of the company was from sixty to seventy, and the repast sumptuous. William Rawle, Esq. presided, Joseph Hopkinson, William Meredith, and Horace Binney, Esquires, acted as vice presidents.

Another dinner was given on Wednesday last, by a number of our citizens, to John Sergeant, Esq. previous to his departure. The members of foreign legation now in this city, and many other strangers were invited. Mr. Wetherill, president of the day, after a very apposite address, proposed the health of Mr. Sergeant, which was rapturously received, Mr. Sergeant returned a very eloquent reply.

It is expected that Mr. Sergeant and his Secretary, Mr. Reed, and Mr. Rochester the Secretary to the Mission, will sail in the Hornet for Vera Cruz, on Monday or Tuesday, next. Mr. Rochester quarters at Mr. Wade's Hotel, in N. Third street. M. Buchannan, of Lancaster, is in this city: he quarters at the Mansion House Hotel.

The congress of the United States, meet at Washington, on Monday, December 5. The state legislature meet at Harrisburg, on Tuesday, December 5. It is expected a quorum of both assemblies will meet the first day of the session.

The brig Neptune, belonging to Mr. John Welsh, merchant, of Philadelphia, coming in from Rotterdam, ran ashore on Rehoboth Beach, near Cape Henlopen, on the 6th inst. This is the fifth vessel that has been lost this year, in the Delaware Bay, and within five leagues of the entrance; and these vessels, it is alleged, might have been saved, if there had been an artificial harbor, such as it has been proposed to make, by the construction of a break water in the mouth of the Delaware.

John Armstrong was tried and convicted, a few days ago, in the court of general sessions of New York, for stealing 11,000 dollars from the Bank of New York. He was detected in several attempts to pass one thousand dollar notes, which constituted a part of the stolen money, in this city; information was lodged with the mayor; the prisoner, who was an old convict, was arrested, taken on to New York, and has received the reward of his renewed iniquity.

The New Jersey oyster company, which had recently gone into operation, a few days ago sent some agents to collect from the vessels at the beds in Delaware Bay, the sum which they were authorised by law to exact; but instead of receiving it, they had their boats destroyed, and were obliged to fly for their lives.

Seven out of ten of a gang of young rubbers, all under fifteen years of age, have been arrested in New York. They had entered and robbed in all twenty six stores in New York and Philadelphia. Alderman Milnor committed a negro man and two boys on Saturday, charged with having stolen from the front of a store a piece of goods.

A committee of the legislature of New Jersey on the subject of the controversy with New York, have made a long report, in which they give a history of the disputes between the two states; and with respect to the officer they have arrested, they recommend a continuance of the cognizance, and an extension of the act of 1824, in order to give New York an opportunity to come to an amicable adjustment.

A mysterious and tragical event has occurred in this city. A female in the service of Dr. Riter, residing in Sixth above Vine street, left his house about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening week, upon an errand to the corner of Sixth and Spruce street. The evening passed away, and as she did not return, the family supposed she had remained with some of her friends, but the following days passed without any tidings of her, when, about six o'clock in the evening, the doctor learnt that a female had been drowned on Callowhill street wharf the preceding night; that her reticule had been picked up and was to be seen in a house adjacent to the spot. He repaired there and recognized it to be the property of his servant. It is asserted that there is little doubt left that a female was drowned, though no one appeared who had witnessed the catastrophe, and the body has not yet been found. The woman missing has resided in the family of Dr. Riter upwards of seven years, and was of exemplary character and morals. There is a mystery hanging over the whole affair.

A sloop called the Swan, was capsized last week in the Delaware, between Marcus Hook and New Castle, on board of which were six passengers, five women and one child. Two of the women probably on deck at the time of the disaster, were seen in a boat, alongside of the wreck. Two or three other boats were also alongside, and several persons were busily engaged in cutting a hole in the quarter of the vessel to get out the three women and a child said to be in the cabin. Capt. Whilldin, of one of the Union Line Steamboats, on discovering the wreck, made speedily for it, hove to, and sent his boat with an axe, to the assistance of the unfortunate. As there were as many persons on the wreck as could work to advantage, the axe was left, Capt. Whilldin's boat returned, and he continued on with his passengers to New Castle. Two women and a child were cut out of the cabin alive, but unfortunately, one woman by the name of Rachel Johnson was drowned. All the men were saved. Much praise is due to Captain John F. Smith of the packet sloop William Penn, for the timely assistance rendered by him in this distressing emergency.

The Circuit Court adjourned at New-York, on the 17th inst. Eight slaves were tried for having murdered the Captain and Mate of the schooner Decatur. One of them only was convicted, named William Hill; he was sentenced to be executed on the 15th December. The circumstances attending this affair were as follows: In the month of April last, 33 slaves were shipped from Baltimore for N. Orleans, on board of the schr. Decatur, Galloway master: the slaves to be sold at New Orleans. On the passage, the slaves threw the captain and mate overboard, and then appointed one of the crew to act as captain, and another as mate, and directed them to make for St. Domingo.

The United States ship Lexington, captain Shubrick, is expected shortly to arrive at Newport with the remains of the late Commodore Perry. Preparations have been made for a public funeral celebration, whenever they shall arrive, and a public invitation has been given by the committee of the town, to all officers of the army and navy, and to the civil and military officers of the state and vicinity, to attend.

The first annual exhibition of the Maryland Institute, similar in its character to our Franklin Institute, commenced on Tuesday week in Baltimore. Among the articles of domestic manufacture particularly noticed, the Commercial Chronicle states that "the specimen of patent floor cloth, from the factory of Mr. Macauley, of Philadelphia, will, for firmness of texture and brilliancy of colors, successfully compete with those from the most famous establishments in England."

CURIOUS PLAGIARISM.

The last Providence R. I. Journal contains a singular instance of literary theft. A Prize Essay of one of the students of Brown University is found to be a literal transcript from an article in Blackwood's Magazine. Now that the fraud is detected, the medal ought to be recovered and the swindler expelled the University.

THE ANACONDA.

We regret to state (says Noah's Advocate of Saturday) that this serpent died on Wednesday night. His death was occasioned by the curiosity of individuals, in keeping him constantly irritated, and causing him to spring against the iron of his cage. By this means his mouth became so much injured as to create an inflammation which produced his death.—Mr. Peale says he died in the greatest possible agony—writhing and twisting, throwing himself upon his back, tying himself as it were in knots, and evincing convulsions in every possible form; and to administer medicine to his snakeship was not considered a very desirable undertaking, although a *serpent* is one of the Æsculapian emblems.

It is said, that some short time ago a very large rattlesnake was killed on its passage from the shore of Princess Anne, Va. to the Rip Raps. It was some distance from the land; and was mistaken by the person who killed it for an otter. It was making its way for the rocks of the Rip Raps; and had it reached its destination, might have lived among the crevices of the fortification for many years. Several black snakes have also been interrupted on their passage—on one occasion two out of five were killed.

AFFECTING CIRCUMSTANCE.

The feelings of the passengers in the stage from Bristol to Easton, New Jersey, were much excited on Saturday last, by the sudden death of an infant son of Mr. Thomas Bullman, of the latter place. The mother of the child when within half a mile of Newport was affectionately caressing it; and the little innocent, apparently in perfect health, was delightedly returning its mother's fondness by its playful laugh. Fears for its health induced the parent to wrap it closely up. In five minutes after, the stage stopped at Newport; the mother uncovered the child; it was dead. The scene that ensued can be better imagined than described.

In the state of Massachusetts and Maine there are 25 Revolutionary officers who are in indigent circumstances, but have been restrained, by their feelings, from applying for relief to the pension law. They are all 70 years of age and upwards; and must die in poverty, and with the old promissary notes of a nation unpaid in their hands, merely because they cannot swear they are paupers, and beg in their old age of the country of which, in their youth, they were the salvation.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says that a public meeting has lately been held at Hallowell in Maine, for the purpose of directing the attention of the public and of their legislature to the advantages that would arise from completing the road from the Kennebec to Quebec. It is said that this is an important avenue, and that the state of Maine suffers materially from the delay in rendering it passable.

One of the Team Boats, between Norfolk and Portsmouth, owned by Messrs. Wilson and Butt, while crossing the river on Saturday last about 2 o'clock, filled with water and sank to the wheel guards. The Southern mail stage was on board at the time, also several passengers, female and male.

NEW INVENTION.

A patent has been granted to Justin Jacob, of Montreal, for the invention of a new engine for propelling the machinery of mills. The moving power is a perpendicular lever hung like a pendulum, the vibrations of which move a pair of hands to and fro upon a rag wheel, by which the labor of two men is sufficient for propelling the machinery to any use required. A model of the same is now lodged in the provincial secretary's office.

The Bellefonte Patriot mentions that on Saturday morning, the 10th inst. a number of Virginians made an incursion upon the vicinity of that town, and took forcible possession of and bound hand and foot, two negroes, whom they claimed as slaves, and who were proved by the evidence of the party concerned, and its friends, to be children of bondage, and were accordingly remanded back to servitude.

An application has been made to the city council of Savannah, by the Fire Company, requesting that 50 cents should be paid to coloured people who laboured under their orders at the fire on the 20th ultimo, and further, for authority to compensate such men at any fire hereafter, at like rate. Will not this be holding out inducements to the profligate to set fire to the city.

STRENGTH OF SWORD FISH.

During the passage of the Sarah Ward West Indiaman, from Jamaica, her crew felt a smart shock, as if the ship had struck on a rock, and it was expected that she would leak. No leak, however, occurred; and on her arrival in the West India Docks, a short time back, when her cargo was taken out, it was found that she had been struck by a sword-fish near the keel. Such was the extraordinary force of the animal, that its spike had penetrated through the copper, through the plank, and had gone three inches into a hogshead of sugar lying at the bottom of the vessel. The Sarah Ward has been obliged, in consequence, to go into a dry dock for repair.

It is stated in the Albany Advertiser that Messrs. Boyd and McCulloch, of that city, are still indefatigably engaged in boring for water, to supply their extensive brewery; and they have every prospect of complete success.—They have penetrated as deep as 230 feet, 320 of which has been through a slate rock. The water now rises to within three feet of the surface of the earth. Gas, which affords a brilliant light, is procured from the well.

Two persons, a man and a boy, came very near losing their lives last week at Hartford, Conn. by sleeping in the cabin of a vessel in which there was a charcoal fire kindled. The boy first discovered the noxious effect of the coal, and waked the captain, who could but just succeed in getting the cabin door open and the boy out.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The British are bestowing great expense on their royal palaces. The contemplated repairs of Windsor Castle, will cost 230,000 pounds sterling. The building of Buckingham palace, and the improvement of the grounds, will cost 252,000 pounds. The alterations and additions to the King's palace in St. James's Park, will cost 252,000 pounds.

The King of England has authorized the 85th Regiment of Foot, to bear the name of *Bladensburgh*, 'in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment in the action on the heights above Bladensburgh, on the 24th of August, 1814.'

The quantity of coals imported to London last year, was 1,450,162 chaldrons, and the number of ships employed in the trade was 6,571.

A baker named Hall, of Middle street, Brighton, has the following useful notice in his shop window:

"This is the only shop in Brighton,
Where *Anti-cruive* bread you'll light on."

A woman named *Hornet* was bound over to keep the peace, on Wednesday, *for annoying* Mr. Harmer.

There are so many partridges this year, that the cockneys say, they have had great sport, as they never before *frightened so many birds*.

Persons may now go from Bristol to Cork for one shilling and sixpence! A few years since the passage was three guineas.

Considerable sickness prevails in Holland.—At Grotingen, out of a population not exceeding 40,000, the number of sick in that city and its suburbs, amounted to 8,195.

The 103d Gloucester Musical Festival commenced on Wednesday. The Cathedral was crowded to excess, and the receipts for the three days amounted to 812*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, being 52*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* more than was collected at the last Festival.

The following epitaph on J. Foote, a soldier, may be seen in Madley Church Yard, Herefordshire:

'Life is a town all full of streets,
Death is a place where all men meets,
Keep the high road then, lest like Foote,
You gets thereby a shorter cut.'

A Society has been formed in England for the promotion of Education and Industry among the Indians and destitute settlers in Canada. The Rev. Thaddeus Osgood, has succeeded in forming twenty-eight auxiliaries, and in collecting five or six thousand dollars for its funds.

IMPORTANT.—If any lady or gentleman wish to get a pig into a boat, it is only necessary to put his fore feet upon the plank leading to it, and pull his tail violently—the natural obstinacy of piggy induces him to rush into the boat with all possible speed!!!

The astronomers of Moscow announce that this year, the winter in Russia will be as severe as that of 1814.

At a grand court ball at Moscow, given on the 8th of September last, were present the Khans of the Kirguis and the Circassians, with their retinues. The Khan of the Kirguis had with him the chief Sultana, his wife, and five other inferior Sultanas. The face of the wife was uncovered; her features and complexion were good, but altogether Chinese.

A Russian merchant of the third class, named Kinglioff, has, on the occasion of the emperor's coronation, excused 218 poor creditors from the payment of 4,562 rubles. He has published their names with a request that they will, in return, pray for the welfare of his majesty the emperor, and the whole of the imperial family.

MORE WONDERS.—Some of the Doctors of London rival, in the marvellous, Dr Hotham, the reviver of Mr. Duddsworth, after 166 years quiet slumber under an avalanche. In the last number of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, conducted by Dr. James Johnson, it is gravely asserted, "that each of *four* importers of leeches in this metropolis receive 150,000*l.* per month for these animals, making their total receipt for them 7,200,000*l.* per annum." As leeches sell at from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per 100, the total number of leeches annually sold by these four importers, according to this account, must be about 1,400 millions, or 100 leeches for the use of each man, woman, and child in Great Britain.

On the 9th of October the rendezvous of a gang of resurrection men was discovered in a cellar beneath a school house in Liverpool. Twenty-two dead bodies were found in the cellar, which, with eleven dry salted in casks and put on board the *Lahma*, to sail for Leith, made thirty-three. It was supposed that a traffic of this horrible nature had been carried on between Liverpool and the anatomical schools at Edinburgh, for some time past. The casks found were directed to G. H. Ranson, Edinburgh.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

There is no knowing whether the "Great Unknown" is married or not married. The papers speak of it as a thing settled, and they add that the bride has presented him with £100,000 sterling *beforehand*. She is the sister of a Mr. Bruce, who was a professor of logic, historiographer to the East India Company, and King's printer in Scotland, and who left her an immense fortune. Surely Sir Walter is the luckiest of men. Fortunate in politics—fortunate in literature—fortunate in law—fortunate in *trade*, because, though he lost £60,000 in speculations, yet that very loss has gained him a wife with 300,000*l.* He may exclaim with Othello—

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her that she did pity me."

Two English gentlemen travelling from Genoa to Turin, were stopped by a body of brigands, twelve or fourteen in number; being all armed, resistance was useless; they were plundered of all they possessed, and actually left *en chemise*. After bidding the gentlemen adieu, with the utmost politeness, the brigands retired to divide their spoil, which consisted of their wardrobe, 4,000 francs in gold, and two bottles of Le Roy. The quality of the first bottle, marked No. 1, being that of a violent purgative, and No. 2, an emetic, one spoonful of each being a full dose, and they being totally ignorant of the nature of either bottle, considered it ardent spirit and brandy, like in tincture of rhubarb, forming a principal part, it was drank. One died of the effects, others crawled home, but two exhausted rascals were caught, tried, and sentenced to be executed.

AFFECTING SUICIDE.

At the late catastrophe at Ostend a Madame de Bossay, with two daughters, were riding in a cabriolet, and were struck by a piece of timber, which killed one of the young ladies, and so wounded the other as to leave her recovery doubtful. On the news of this dreadful occurrence reaching the ears of a young student who had arrived at Ostend the evening before, from Frankford, and who was just on the eve of leading to the altar the youngest daughter of this ill fated family, he immediately rushed into his apartment at his hotel, and blew out his brains with one of his travelling pistols. On his toilet was found the following, written on the back of a letter received from his betrothed wife: "I cannot survive this dreadful event: I go to meet my Rosabelle in the realms of bliss. Adieu, adieu, my friends! I cannot live without my adored."

During a trial which took place in the country, a respectable though not very ostentatious-looking gentleman, occupied the witness box, devotedly waiting a cross examination. "Pray, Mr. Ottiwell Wood," said the opposing Counsel, "how do you spell your name?" "Oh! Sir," replied Mr. Wood, "very easily—a lesson in it is very much at your service." "Come, Sir, don't be impertinent; let his Lordship hear it." The witness proceeded thus trippingly: "O double t, i double u, c double l, double u, double o, d." The barrister looked confounded, the Court and Jury laughed, and Mr. Ottiwell Wood's evidence was suffered to pass as *unshakeable*.

Honorable Munificence.—The Liverpool Mercury says: "A gentleman, who assumes the anonymous signature of Londonensis, has remitted for the relief of the distressed artizans of Sheffield, a second donation of 500*l.* The gentleman, who is yet undiscovered, is far more worthy of the title of "The *Great* Unknown" than the author of the Scotch novels."

The three partitions of Poland have given to Russia; the first, 1,300,000 souls; the second, 3,011,688; the third, 1,176,590, in all 5,588,278; the acquisition of Courland, 407,000; the treaty of Tilsit, 439,780; the treaty of Vienna in 1809, 400,000; the several cessions of Turkey, 1,000,000; the submission of the Cossacks of the Don and the Euxine, 260,000; the cessions of Persia in 1810 and 1811, 260,000; the cession of Swedish Finland in 1809, 897,805, the further anterior acquisitions at the expense of Sweden by the treaties of Nystadt and Abo, 1,617,810; making the number of 10,770,854 souls.

THE TRAVELLER BURCKHARDT.—The tomb of this traveller is no way distinguished from the tombs of the Turks, amongst which it is placed; it was his dying request that no mark might be placed on it. A single palm-tree stands close beside where the ill-fated Sheick-Abraham, as he was called, after his many hardships and sufferings, sleeps in peace. His only occasional companion survives him, and resides at Cairo, in the house of a renegade Scotchman; she is an Abyssinian girl, whom he purchased in one of his excursions into Nubia, in order that he might learn the Abyssinian language by residing with her. She is not handsome, as the females of her country are generally said to be, but her manners are lively and animated; her temper, however, is extremely irritable. All the property left by the traveller she at present possesses, and this amounts to about 200*l.* a handsome fortune for a girl in Egypt. The hope of obtaining this sum has induced many designing fellows of different faiths to propose marriage to the relict of the ill-fated Burckhardt, but she has hitherto turned a deaf ear to all. The transition from slavery to independence, and such a fortune as two hundred pounds, has rendered her as haughty and capricious as one of the favorite sultans of Mahmoud. She sometimes breaks out into fits of violent passion, that requires all the skill of the wary Scotchman to soothe and propitiate; she was born and brought up, as most of the natives of her country, in the Catholic religion, or a barbarous imitation of it. But her landlord, who says he was obliged, to save his life, to change his religion, and is now thriving fast in it, feels strong compunctions about her being a Catholic, and says he wishes exceedingly to have her converted to the Protestant faith, as he looks forward, probably, to have her for his third wife, as he has had already two, and not suffer her chattles to depart from under his roof. Burckhardt consigned her to his care, with strong entreaties for the kindest treatment, for he could not endure the thought of leaving her destitute in a strange land.

GUILLOTINE.

Joseph Sanson, the celebrated French executioner before and during the revolution, died last month in Paris. It was he who guillotined Louis XVI. Marie Antoinette, and, by a singular retributiveness, Couthon, Brissot, Robespierre, and other chiefs of the revolution. Mercier once called him the President of the Grand Butchery of the Human Race.—For the last twenty-five years he enjoyed a pension from government, and led a very exemplary life. He was sixty years old when he died. The character and conduct of this man is a fit subject for reflection. He spilt more aristocratic blood than any other human being. Like Death himself, whose prime minister he was, all ranks and ages were alike to him. The king and the beggar, the coward and the hero, were all alike to him.—Youth, beauty, virtue, talents, as well as age, vice ugliness, and stupidity, fell prostrate and headless before him. If the French people had possessed but one neck, he would have been its Caligula. There was a time when he might have feared that he would be left the last man in Paris. The guillotine spared him only because he was a part of it. Yet this conscience was at ease. He went to the opera regularly, and slept each night well.—*N. Y. Enq.*

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Philadelphia National Gazette acknowledges the receipt of the *Patriota* of Guayaquil, of the 29th August, containing an official report of the great public meeting there, over which the Intendent and Commanding General of the Department presided, and the object of which was, a declaration of opinion and system relative to the affairs of the Republic of Colombia. In the name of Guayaquil, it was resolved—1st. That the exercise of the sovereignty, should be devolved upon *Bolivar*, the father of his country—That the *Liberator*, being invested with dictatorial power, should take charge of the destinies of the Republic.—That he shall call a Grand Colombian Convention to fix the Constitution of the Republic.—That a copy of the foregoing Resolution should be transmitted to his Excellency—That all the departments of the Republic should be invited to follow the example of Guayaquil—and That, until His Excellency should arrive and undertake the Dictatorship, the authorities of Guayaquil should remain the same, and in the same state, as before.

Letters from Caracas announce that assassinations in that city were frequent. On the night of the 20th of October, there were several. There was no security in that place when Paez was absent. He had returned, and the difficulty between Mariano and himself was satisfactorily adjusted.

Colonel Soyez, aid de camp of Bolivar, has arrived at Paris. It is said he carried to M. de Pradt a certificate for a pension of 15,000 francs from the Colombian government.

NEW PAPER.

The establishment of a new paper in Macon, Geo. is thus announced:—

"*Ship news extraordinary.*—Put to sea, this morning, with a good breeze, the staunch, new built letter of-marque brig the MACON, TALLEYRAND, bound on a voyage round the world. Having started on a long and perilous expedition, exposed to pirates, privateers, and king's cruisers, she goes armed for her own safety; but her intentions being pacific, she will not fight unless provoked to it. Should she be attacked, however, she will open her batteries, nail her colors to the mast, and sink with them flying, *rather than give up the ship*. The star-spangled banner floats proudly from her mast head, and the captain and crew, regarding it as a protection against every danger, a passport to every clime, and a terror to every foe, are in fine spirits, and would die a thousand times, sooner than see it disgraced. She takes out with her a rich cargo of Intelligence, Literature, Poetry, Politics, Philosophy, &c. &c. and her consignees are in every part of the globe. Her return cargo may be expected to be equally valuable. May the gales of Approbation be auspicious! And may the pilot, making up in vigilance what he may lack in experience, be able to steer his bark clear of the sands of Indifference, as well as the rocks of Faction—(the Scylla and Charybdis of craft of this sort)—and having performed his voyage, may he safely moor her in the haven of Public Confidence, the grand ultimatum of his wishes."

The Drama.

Stoker takes a benefit at the Circus this evening. This place of amusement closes in one week.

When Kean commenced his engagement in New York, he was seriously indisposed, and too weak to perform with the marked energy that always characterises his histrionic efforts. His Richard on Monday and his Othello on Wednesday were comparatively feeble performances.—On Friday, however, he appeared in Shylock with health surprisingly improved, and he represented "the Jew, that Shakespeare drew," in his very best and most impressive manner.

Hamblin and Booth appeared on Monday in the characters of Looney and John Lump, in the farce of the Review. Our tragedy heroes sometimes give us farce enough without stepping out of their particular walk, it is unnecessary for them to *play farce in earnest*.

Mr. Macready was announced to play Macbeth at Baltimore on Monday night.

At Mr. Macready's benefit at Boston, the boxes were put up at auction, and produced 395 dollars and 50 cents, above the price of the tickets. The highest sum given for a choice of boxes was twenty-one dollars.

Mr. Cooper's engagement at the Boston Theatre commenced on Monday night in the tragedy of Virginius.

A new comedy is performing in New York entitled Tearing made Easy.

Mr. Pelby took a benefit at Baltimore on Saturday in Tobin's drama of the Curfew.

Mr. Legget, author of 'Leisure Hours at Sea,' made his first appearance on any stage, in the character of Bertram, on Saturday night, at the Bowery Theatre New York. His poetic talents are very creditable.

Mr. Forrest has been highly successful at New York. His Damon is spoken of as a masterpiece of acting. The Editor of the Enquirer remarks that he needs nothing but good advisers and good sense, to master the highest honors of his profession.

In the midst of the strong and diversified dramatic attractions of our city, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday, it is pleasing to observe that Mr. Forrest, a native of Philadelphia, holds a popular and conspicuous rank. His fame is neither forced nor fugitive; it is the offspring of merit, sustained by talent, unaided by extraneous or adventitious circumstances. He personates Damon this evening, for the third time, at the New-York Theatre. In this character we have not seen him. Those who have, and in whose judgment we can confide, speak with enthusiasm of it. His conception is just and happy, his manner elegant and impressive, his delineation effective and powerful, and his influence over his audience, the best evidence of their admiration, and his triumph. We wish Mr. Forrest success, and hope that his bright prospective, may stimulate him to imitate those who have risen to the highest eminence of their profession, by the only sure means, study and stability of character.

Mrs. Knight, formerly Miss Povey, is engaged at the Park Theatre, she is a charming singer.

The New York theatre caught fire on Monday evening, about six o'clock. We understand it broke out in the gallery, and that it was occasioned by flaw in the gas pipe.

The Nashville Republican contains a note from Mr. James H. Caldwell, the Manager of the Nashville and New Orleans Theatres, which states that letters had been received from Mr. Kean, stating that he will make his appearance in New Orleans early the ensuing winter. Mr. Kean states that he would fulfil his engagements with Mr. Caldwell, although to do so, he shall be compelled to sacrifice a salary of one hundred guineas per week, offered him at the London Theatres.

A company of French actors were to leave Havre about the 1st of this month in the Lionel, for New Orleans.

Mr. Price has arrived in London. The Drury Lane Theatre has opened with a tolerably strong company. In addition to the former forces it has Mrs. Mettebbon, a very sensible, but not very youthful tragic actress, and Mr. Hooper, a good light comedian, both from Liverpool; Mr. Burke and Mr. Southwell, from Dublin, and neither of them particularly good. A Miss Amati is to supply the place of Madame Vestris. A new opera, called "The White Lady of Avenel," from Scott's Monastery, through a French channel, with music by Boieldieu, has been brought out with success.

At Covent Garden, the company is about the same as last year. They have lost, by apoplexy, Mr. Conner, an excellent actor, and a gentlemanly man, and gained Miss M. Glover, a pretty little creature, about three feet and a half tall. They have also discharged the leader of the orchestra, (Mr. Ware,) one of the ablest musicians in England. At this theatre a Mr. Cawse has likewise appeared in opera with great success.

The Adelphi Theatre is on the point of opening with an effective Company. Peake and Kenney have each of them a new piece in rehearsal.

The death of Michael Kelly will be severely felt in the theatrical circles. His house in Tavistock row, London, was a rendezvous for managers, poets, authors, and composers connected with the drama, and the hospitality of his table, so far as a limited income permitted him, was not to be exceeded.

A new tragedy entitled Richelieu, has just been published in New York. It is printed from the manuscript of John Howard Payne. It is dedicated to Washington Irving, to whom the author acknowledges himself indebted for assistance in the composition of the piece.

Rossini, the celebrated composer, has been created a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Sketches of America, by a Traveller, No. V. are received.

Several favours which we have not had leisure to examine, will be attended to hereafter.

We have just been presented, by a gentleman of this city, with some specimens of original Poetry indicating, we think, no ordinary share of poetical talent. The subjects of the pieces, to be sure, are in most cases, unimportant, though never puerile or ridiculous, and appear to have been casually adopted, either from the feelings of the author at the moment, or from some circumstances accidentally obtruded upon his notice; but in point of pathos, euphony, and the other capital requisites of metrical composition, they are undoubtedly pieces of unusual merit. The variety of style also, observable in them, shows a versatility of genius for this species of writing, by no means common even in persons capable of that description of composition. We consider ourselves happy, therefore, in numbering this gentleman among our permanent contributors, and shall proceed to publish his pieces immediately, under the signature of *Friends*.

THE GREEK SHIPS.

For some time past the public mind has been considerably agitated by the subject of the Greek agency in this country for building two ships of war for the service of that nation—we have, from a wish to possess ourselves of the opinions of both sides, deferred comments upon the subject; and the idea of republishing the various statements made by the parties and their ardent friends, was wholly out of the question, as the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, though tolerably capacious and accommodating, would contain but a small portion of the assertions, replies, rejoinders, &c. It is probable that we shall scarcely do our readers a greater service than by giving them a short history of the business, drawn from the two principal statements, made on the one side by Mr. Contostavlos, the agent for the Greek deputies, and by Mr. William Bayard, of the house of Le Roy, Bayard & Co. one of the contracting parties.—The Greeks, after effecting a loan in England through the Baring house of Ricardo, determined on building two frigates, and believing that they could be built cheaper and safer in this country than in Europe, they despatched an agent, Gen. Lallemand, to make suitable enquiries. The house of Le Roy, Bayard & Co. was applied to, they expressed a willingness to undertake the work, and stated that a ship of fifty guns would cost $273,000. The Greek deputies wrote to them and to General Lallemand, their opinion, directed an immediate entrance upon the work of two frigates of the first class, built in all respects like those of the United States, and under the same regulations. With these instructions the house of Le Roy, Bayard & Co. undertook the erection of one frigate, and Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland that of another. It was, however, soon found that the demand for large vessels would render it impossible to complete these frigates in the time and at the cost first supposed, and in order to expedite their completion it was thought best to hire carpenters and all concerned, by the day, rather than to agree to have them built by the job. Mean time, as the work progressed, the two houses in New York, (Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and G. G. & S. Howland) drew largely upon the Bankers of the Greek deputies, and finally to double the amount of the estimation given of the costs of the frigates; at length their drafts for £12,000, and for £5,000 sterling were protested, and the Greek deputies sent an agent, Mr. Contostavlos, from England to New York, to enquire into the cause of delay in the ships, to ascertain their real situation, and if possible to expedite their departure. On arriving at New-York, he made himself known to the two houses, and ascertained that the vessels were not completed, that the charges against them would be about $750,000, a considerable portion of which the Greeks had no means of paying, and the contractors would not relinquish their lien upon the ships until they had security for their demands. As no means offered for obtaining the money, Mr. Contostavlos proceeded to Washington; the government ordered the purchase of one of the Greek ships for about $273,000; an arbitration was then had to adjust the difference between Mr. Contostavlos and the two New York houses; this award did not meet the approbation of Mr. Contostavlos; it was, however, impossible to recede from their decision; he therefore received the money from the government of the United States, for one ship, paid the balance due to the contractors, and left this country in the other, which cost the Greeks about $750,000. On leaving America, Mr. C. put forth a pamphlet, in which he states the grievances of the Greeks, and evils practised on them by the two contracting houses in New York. We, of course, have no time nor space for entering into particular details—the following are some of the charges made by Mr. Contostavlos against Le Roy, Bayard & Co. and Messrs. G. G. & S. Howland.

1st. Deception practised on the Greek deputies in giving a false estimate of the cost of the ships, in order to secure the contract.

2d. Improper and unauthorised conduct in procuring the ships to be built by day's work, rather than by the job.

3d. Employing and paying sub-agents at an enormous price for services.

4th. By representing to the deputies that the ships might be built and equipped in this country without violating any law, and then when circumstances rendered it convenient, setting up the known illegality of the transaction as a defence against the just claims of the deputies upon their ships.

These and other specifications were heightened by the fact, that whereas the first estimate of the Greek ship was $273,000, the deputies were ultimately only enabled to take one from this country at a cost of $750,000, and that after much trouble and litigation.

Such charges as these during the present excitement in favour of the Greek, made too by one of their countrymen, and apparently supported by concurring facts, could not fail of producing effects upon the public mind most prejudicial to the character and standing of the merchants implicated therein, and we accordingly hear from one end of the Union to the other, one general strain of invective, and a concert of condemnation upon those who have grasped with such rapacity upon the scanty funds of the struggling Greeks.

In the mean, it is not only the individuals implicated in the charge that must suffer, but the national character receives a tinge while resting under imputations so disgraceful, and every citizen should therefore feel gratified at an opportunity of wiping away the stain which such charges produce.

Mr. William Bayard has issued a pamphlet in reply to that of Mr. Contostavlos, in which he refutes many of the charges made against the two houses, and explains satisfactorily many circumstances which, as represented by Mr. C., affected the character of the merchants most unfavourably. We shall not make any quotations from the pamphlet—but shall proceed to give the amount of Mr. Bayard's reply, premising that we take nothing for granted in the pamphlet that is not accompanied by the most irrefragable proofs, in letters, estimates, &c.

First, then as to the charge of "false estimates in order to secure the building of the ships."

Mr. Bayard gave, in his estimate, the cost of a 30 gun ship of 1300 tons—he received orders to build a frigate of 60 guns of nearly 2300—the calculation was made in reference to the United States' Ship Brandywine, without spars and rigging, and when labour was 25 per cent lower than at the time of building the Greek ships.

2d. Improper and unauthorised conduct in procuring the ships to be built by day's work. Mr. Bayard shows that it was impossible to procure the ships in the time the Greeks required, by the usual mode of contract; he therefore caused the Greek agent to address the deputies in London on that subject, who approved of the plan—they likewise forbade in their letter the building of small vessels.

The employment of sub-agents has an allusion probably in an especial manner to an agreement made between the two houses and Captain Wolcott Chauncy, of the U. S. Navy, by which the latter gentleman obtained a furlough from the Navy department and undertook the immediate superintendence of the two vessels, at the rate of $3000 each, together with good travelling fees, and five dollars a day if called upon to leave the city of New-York—this enormous amount upon such service, is thus accounted for by Mr. B.—his orders from the Greek deputies required that the ships should be built exactly as are those of the United States Navy, and in the construction of the latter a post captain is always employed—the enormous price is excused upon the ground that no captain in our Navy would serve for less, and one refused that price.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS was paid to each master ship wright, making FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for their time, the use of the yards, mould-houses and work-shops, &c. for less than six months. Before the arbitrators, the carpenters declared that they did not make any thing by the bargain, considering that they were not permitted in that time to devote their attention to any other business.

The charge of *ten per cent.* made by the two houses upon all their transactions for the vessels appears to be in accordance with the usual custom of contracting merchants.

The 4th charge. "That of deceiving the deputies in reference to the legality of building ships of war for foreign nations, and then setting up the known illegality of the transaction against the claims of the deputies upon their ships," appears scarcely made out. Mr. Bayard did write that the vessels might lawfully be built and equipped in New York; in that he was in an *error*—but his threat to make use of the law to detain the ships was made not against the deputies, but against Ricardo, the London Banker, who wrote to detain the vessels as security for their loans, when the Greek cause assumed a darker aspect—this, therefore, was in favour of the deputies.

There was a charge also made of an exorbitant demand for the unhonoured bills of exchange drawn upon London, this appears rather *uncommercial*, and the arbitrators did not allow it.

On a review of the whole case it appears that too much inattention, to say the least, is imputable to the two houses, especially in allowing enormous salaries to their sub-agents—especially to the master ship wrights and Capt. Chauncy, and this wears a bad aspect, as ten per cent was charged by the two houses on all these enormous expenditures—and this charge wears the worse aspect, because, poor, injured and suffering Greece, must feel the force of its operation.

The whole transaction does not, however, fortunately for the credit of our country, appear so bad as when only represented by Mr. Contostavlos, who is clearly proved to have told *a deliberate falsehood* under the *solemnities of an oath*.

It is proper to remark that whatever there is exculpatory of the two houses from the charges of the Greek, is amply supported by letters, agreements, &c. We have given so much space to this subject because the papers generally have contained very grave censures upon American contractors, and whatever may be our desires for the success of Greece, our first sympathies are due those of our own nation, especially would we desire to state the *truth*, that our readers may be advised of facts and be able to judge for themselves.

An advertisement in another column will show that Mr. Carlell is to give on Monday evening, at the Franklin Institute, "a public gratuitous Lecture introductory to a course on the philosophy of Languages as connected with the laws of Nature and the Science of the Mind." The published works and lectures of Mr. Cardell, on the philosophy of language, have elicited strong testimonials of approbation from the most distinguished Schools of our country. The task undertaken by this gentleman is a very arduous one. If successful to the degree anticipated, it must reflect high honor on the literature of our country, and prove of great advantage in a branch of instruction hitherto involved in much perplexity. We most sincerely wish to see such an attempt crowned with success.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Rev. William C. Mead, of Reading, Pa. was duly elected Pastor of Trinity Church, Southwark, on Monday last.

A Mariner's Church was opened on Sunday last, in Philpot street, Baltimore, with a sermon from the Rev. Joseph Eastburn, the venerable Pastor of the Seamen's Church in this city.

On Tuesday the Norfolk steamboat landed passengers at our wharf, who only forty-seven hours before left Richmond, Virginia. About four days are consumed by the mail in reaching Philadelphia from Richmond.

There was a considerable fall of snow in this city on Wednesday night. The roofs of the houses were covered and the appearance indicated the approach of the severities of winter.

Solomon Allen, Esq. of Philadelphia, has given $1000 to the Synod of North Carolina, for the use of the Theological Seminary of Virginia and North Carolina, situated in Prince Edward County, Va.

A cable, one hundred and twenty fathoms long and sixteen inches in circumference, was laid (as it is called) in the short space of 17 minutes at the rope walk of Dunton & Son, Kensington, near Philadelphia.

To day is the anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British in 1783. It has always been a day of jubilee, and celebrated by a military parade and civic festivities.

On Monday evening last the premises of Mr. W. W. Woodward, No. 47 South Eighth street, were entered and much clothing table linen and sheets were stolen, being the whole of the best part of the day's washing.

Mr. Secretary Rush has been quite ill for several days past with a severe bilious affection, but is now somewhat better. Mr. Secretary Barbour, who also had a severe attack, believed to be the first illness of his whole life, continues to gain health. Mr Secretary Clay is absent on a visit to West Point, where he has a son at the Military Academy.

The court of Oyer and Terminer, is now in session; chief justice Tilghman and judge Rogers on the bench. On Wednesday, Joseph Garret was arraigned for the murder of a young man of the name of Howell on the 24th of July last, near the Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

The new citadel, or arsenal, in Charleston, S. C. is nearly completed; and it is proposed to open a public square in front of it, larger than the Park in the city of New York.

The Virginia Free Press is offered for sale—Terms $400 cash, the balance (which will be small) in two yearly payments.

A ladies society has recently been formed in Montreal, to co-operate with the auxiliary society for the education and improvement of Indians and remote settlers. The countess of Dalhousie was appointed patroness, and Mrs. Judge Ogden, president.

A simple improvement has been made in churns. A new dasher, without holes, is placed about four inches above the other, which by forcing the cream down, produces a much greater agitation, and is said to save a great deal of time in the process of making butter.

A duel was fought in Kentucky the 7th ult. by a Mr. Walker, of New Orleans, and Dr. Wm. Worthington, of Washington City. The first fire, the former gentleman was shot dead. He received the ball in his right side, and it passed through his body. He is about 23 years of age.

There were off Cape Ann on Saturday last about 120 sail of fishermen, who average from 10 to 40 wash-barrels of Mackerel each—three wash barrels make two packed barrel.

About 65 waggons loaded with cotton arrived at Petersburgh, Virginia, in one day, about the beginning of this month; and almost double the quantity, or 400 bales in Richmond.

The Legislature of Georgia met on the 7th inst. at Milledgeville. Among the earliest proceedings of that body, was a notice of a bill to have the sessions of the Legislature *biennial*.

A party of Shawanese Indians, of about 200 in number, recently passed through Indianapolis from their reservation at Wapaghkoneta, moving to the Mississippi, accompanied by the celebrated prophet, the brother of Tecumseh.

Mr. Reynolds has just delivered several lectures in Wilmington, Delaware, on the theory of the polar opening and the importance of fitting out an expedition for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of his theory.

It has been rumored in Canada, that the legislature of the Upper Province would have a very brief session, as it was said many of the members intended to refuse to sit while the double import duty continues in force.

Thirty new townships have lately been laid out in Maine, on land belonging to that state and Massachusetts, and the soil is spoken of as generally good.

Allen Trimble is elected governor of Ohio by a majority of from forty to fifty thousand votes.

The Pittsburgh Gazette mentions that the river is nearly three feet above low water mark although it has fallen some.

Phillip Lemis, was executed on the 10th instant, in Cincinnati Ohio, for the murder of Thomas Isler.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, arrived in the City of Charleston on the 8th instant, in the ship Nimrod from Philadelphia.

A corn sheller has been invented in Maine, by which two men can shell fifteen bushels in an hour.

Captain Lewis Warrington has been appointed by the President, a commissioner of the navy board, in the place of Captain Jones.

The National Intelligencer states from high authority, "that the actual receipts into the treasury, during the present year will fully equal the estimate presented by the secretary of the treasury in the last annual report. That estimate was 25,300,000 dollars.

There are 50 mills in Massachusetts for the manufacture of writing and printing paper. They manufacture in a year 200,000 reams of paper and consume 18,000 tons of rags.

The Alexandria Herald made its last appearance on the 17th, the establishment having been consolidated with the United States' Telegraph, printed in Washington, which is to be delivered daily in Alexandria every morning.

Captain John O. Creighton is appointed to the command of the navy yard in Portsmouth, vice Capt. Ridgely, appointed to the West India station.

About 17,300 barrels of oil have been imported into the country since the first of January, 1826. In 1824 the aggregate quantity exceeded 91,000 barrels. We cannot, therefore, wonder that the prices of oil and candles are improving.

From the annual report of the Warden of the Massachusetts state prison, to the 30th of September, 1826, it appears that the balance in favor of the earnings of these convicts, over and above the ordinary expense of the prison is 2,719 dollars 17 cents.

The Bostonians are about to petition Congress to increase the *ad valorem* duty on foreign woollen goods hereafter imported into the United States.

It is stated in the Newport Republican that Benjamin Hazard, Esq. "has been elected *thirty-six* times in succession a Representative from Newport, R. I. without even one opposing vote."

Cabbages, of a superior quality, have been taken to the New-York market, by way of the Canal, from Buffalo, a distance of five hundred miles, and sold for four dollars a hundred!

A meeting of many citizens of Boston was held a short time since, with a view to adopt measures for preventing the degrading habit of intemperance, and of discouraging the present frequent use of ardent spirits in the community.

William B. Rochester, Esq. secretary of the Panama mission, and the opponent of Mr. Clinton for the office of Governor of N. York, is a native of Hagerstown, Maryland.

An establishment has recently been opened in New York for the manufacture of an entirely new article, *Imitation Leghorn Hats*.—A patent has been obtained for the invention.

Harding, the American painter now in London, had been painting a very pretty girl, who brought her sister to see the picture. "Lord, Mary," said she, when she saw it, "why did'nt you have blue eyes?" "Blue eyes, child! why my eyes are black." "Ah, but blue eyes are much prettier."

We cannot tell the precise moment when friendship is formed. As in filling a vessel drop by drop, there is at last a drop which makes it run over; so in a series of kindnesses there is at last one which makes the heart run over.

There are upwards of 80 lines of stages that arrive and depart from Boston. They average 1200 departures and arrivals in one week in that city.

The whole number of persons confined in the Vermont State Prison on the 7th ult. was 133, only 25 of whom were born in that state. 55 were committed for theft, 19 for horse stealing, 12 for burglary, 10 for counterfeiting, 11 for forgery, 6 for rape, 4 for manslaughter, &c.

The jury appointed to try the cause of the publisher of the Colonial Advocate at York, after thirty hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of 625 pounds for the plaintiff. This was more than the value of the property lost.

A young blacksmith saved the life of a little girl in Boston by plunging into the water and rescuing her, although one of his arms had before been quite disabled.

On the 11th inst. James Quinn was found guilty of murder in the first degree, in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. He had murdered his wife. The sentence of death has been pronounced upon him by Judge Franks.

Encouraging accounts have been received from the lead mines near Fever river, in Illinois. Between four and five hundred men are at work raising the mineral, which is found in greater quantities than can be smelted by five furnaces kept in constant operation.

The Associated House wrights of Boston, have opened a school for the instruction of apprentices of the association, over the age of 18, in architecture and practical carpentry.

The last lottery authorized by the British government was to be drawn in London on the 18th of October last. In that lottery were six prizes of 30,000 pounds each. The most positive assurances were given that it had been absolutely determined by the government, that this last of Lotteries should be closed on that day.

It is stated in a Savannah paper of the 12th inst. that five hundred of the M'Intosh party of Indians have agreed in council to emigrate across the Mississippi, and it was expected that as many more will soon follow. Colonel Brearley, the agent passed through Macon on the 9th inst. for the nation.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

OBITUARY.

The last tribute to a departed friend from this transitory life, is to record their virtues—and treasure the remembrance of them in our hearts—death, the king of terrors, whose swift unerring course passes over the earth in the awful majesty of man's dissolution, disregarding the smiles of youth or the tears of age, is alike insensible to the charms of beauty, and the majesty and power of virtue.

In the death of Mrs. MARIA CORKRIN, who departed this life on Saturday morning the 11th ult. in the 35th year of her age, we have the misfortune to regret the kind friend, affectionate wife, and tender mother. As a neighbour and friend, the tears of those who followed her to the grave can justly testify—to the poor she was an administering angel; and to use the language of an old lady present, "we have all lost a kind friend." A long acquaintance with the deceased justifies this humble tribute to her memory and more than the mention of her charitable disposition, and other qualities calculated to constitute the accomplished lady, would be superfluous—the clay cold and hides all from mortal view.

Again the Harp in solemn notes
Breathes forth a mournful strain,
As o'er the silent grave it floats
To breathe her fond, regretted name.

Harp of sorrow, why attune
A strain so solemn—wild as this?
For far beyond this earthly tomb
She dwells in realms of endless bliss;
While charity on wings of love,
Wait her spirit to her God above.

SYLVAN.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1826.

PUBLIC STOCKS.		Prices Paid.	Present Prices.
LOANS.			
United States six per cent.	1813	$100	$101 25
	1824	100	103 00
	1825	100	103 00
Five per cent. loan of	1820	100	107 00
do.	1821	100	108 00
Do. four and a half per cent. loans		100	103 00
Do. three per cent.	do.	100	81 00
Pennsylvania five per cents.	do.	100	107 00
Philadelphia six per cent.	do.	100	107 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	125 00
Schuylkill Navigation six per cent.		100	105 00
Union Canal six per cent loans		100	219 50
Do. six per cent.	do.	100	104 00
Do. five per cent.	do.	100	105 00
		100	120 00
BANK STOCKS.			
United States Bank		100	120 25
Bank of North America		400	424 00
Bank of Pennsylvania		400	426 00
Bank of Philadelphia		100	103 50
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank		50	61 00
Commercial Bank		50	51 00
Mechanics' Bank		50	64 50
Schuylkill Bank		25	25 50
Bank of the Northern Liberties		25	25 00
Bank of Southwark		50	48 00
Bank of Germantown		50	51 00
Bank of Camden		50	49 00
INSURANCE STOCKS.			
Pennsylvania		400	420 00
Philadelphia		100	103 00
North America		50	50 00
Union		50	50 00
Phœnix		50	51 00
Delaware		40	40 00
Marine		50	52 00
United States		25	25 00
Atlantic		50	49 00
American Fire Insurance		50	57 00
Pennsylvania Fire do.		50	57 00
Pennsylvania Life Insurance		50	18 50
CANAL, TURNPIKE AND BRIDGE STOCKS.			
Union Canal—old stock		200	100 00
do. new stock		100	101 00
Schuylkill Navigation Shares		50	41 50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation		50	52 00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal		200	150 00
Lancaster Turnpike Shares		200	200 00
Germantown do.	do.	100	40 00
Frankford do.	do.	100	50 00
Cheltenham and Willow Grove do.		100	50 00
Schuylkill Permanent Bridge	do.	50	14 50
EXCHANGE.			
Bills on London, 60 days,			112 per cent.

BANK NOTE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected by ALEXANDER BENSON Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 2 South Third street.

	Per cent. dis.		Per cent. dis.
Banks in Maine	2 1-2	Marietta	no sale
Hallowell and Augusta	no sale	New Hope, old plate	50
Kennebeck & Passamaquoddy	do.	New Notes	no sale
New Hampshire	2 1-2	*Delaware.*	
Vermont	2 1-2	Laurel	25
Rutland	5	All others	par
Burlington	5	*Maryland.*	
Massachusetts.		Baltimore	1-4
Boston	1	Annapolis	1-2 to 3-4
Country Banks	2 1-2	Easton	1-2 to 3-4
Nantucket	10	Frederickstown	do.
Castine	no sale	Hagerstown	do.
Rhode Island	2	Havre-de-Grace	do.
Connecticut	2	Westminster	do.
Canada.		Elkton	do.
Canada, Montreal,	10	Prince Georges Co.	do.
Montreal Bank	10	Caroline	10
York	10	Cumberland	50
Kingston	no sale	Snowhill	no sale
Michigan, Detroit	10	Somerset & Worces.	do.
New York.		Somerset at Princess Anne	37 1-2
All the City Banks	par	*Virginia.*	
Delaware & Hudson Canal	1	Richmond	1-2 to 3-4
Jacob Barker's notes	50	Branches	do.
Albany and Troy	1 1-2	Lynchburg	3-4 to 1
Other Banks	2 to 3	Petersburg	do.
Chemango	5	Norfolk	do.
Niagara	10	Valley Bank	1-2 to 3-4
Plattsburg	37 1-2	Branches	do.
Hudson	worth nothing	Branch at Romney	1
New Jersey.		Wheeling	4
Trenton State Bk. failed		*Columbia District.*	
Lombard & Protest.	do.	Bank of Columbia	50
Jersey City	do.	Washington	1-2 to 3-4
Franklin & J. C.	do.	Georgetown	do.
Morris Canal	2 1-2	Alexandria	do.
Wheelwork and Hackensack	2 1-2	Franklin & do.	no sale
Hoboocken	1 1-2	Merchants' do.	do.
Newark	do.	*North Carolina.*	
Perth-Amboy	do.	State Bank	3 a 3 1-2
Sussex	do.	Branches	3 a 3 1-2
New Brunswick	1 1-2	Cape Fear	3 a 3 1-2
Salem	1 1-2	Newbern	3 a 3 1-2
Trenton Banking Co.	par	*South Carolina.*	
Mount Holly and Cumberland	par	Charleston	1 1-2
State Bk. at Camden	do.	Cheraw	uncertain
Dost N Brunswick	1 1-2	Hamburg	do.
Morris	1 1-2	*Georgia.*	
Elizabethtown	1 1-2	Savannah	2 1-2
Patterson	1 1-2	Branch of do at Augusta	2 1-2
Pennsylvania.		Branches at Eatonton	3
Philad. Banks	par	Greenboro'	do.
Chester	do.	Milledgeville	do.
West Chester	do.	Washington	do.
Germantown	do.	Augusta Banks	2 1-2
Easton	do.	Darien	20
Lancaster	do.	Augusta Bridge Co.	no sale
Columbia	do.	*Kentucky.*	
Farmers at Reading	do.	Old Bank & Branch	30
Bucks County	do.	Commonwealth	30
Chambersburg	1-2	*Ohio.*	
Gettysburg	1-2	Chillicothe	4
Bank of Pittsburg	1	Steubenville	4
City Bk. of do.	no sale	Marietta	4
Farmers' & Mechanics do.	no sale	Mount Pleasant	4
Greensburg	4	New Lancaster	4
Brownsville	4	Western Reserve	4
Centre	10	Columbus	4
Huntingdon	20	Dayton	6
Silver Lake	uncertain	*Tennessee.*	
Milton	do.	State Bank & Branch	10
Greencastle	do.	Branches	10
Juniata	do.	Bank of Nashville	10
Bedford	do.	*Alabama.*	
Beaver	do.	Mobile	10 to 15
Uniontown	do.	Tombeckbe	10 to 15
Washington	do.	Cahawba	uncertain
		Natchez	10
		Banks at N. Orleans	5

Spanish Dollars	1-4 prem.
American Gold	4
Guineas	85
Sovereigns	4 85
Doubloons	15 50 to 15 60
Patriot do.	15 10 to 15 20
Old Pistareens	18 cts.
Head do.	20

* Except Eagle and Derby Banks, broke.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Algonquin, Dacy, Liverpool, 35 mdse.
Schr. Sarah, Dobson, St. Jago de Cuba, 16 da. Sugar.
Brig Hal, Tittemary, Teneriffe, 36 da. Wine.
Cuba, King, Turks Island, 14 da. Salt.
Happy Return, jr. Holbrook, Maracaibo, 28 days, mdse.
Ship Little Cherub, Ratcher, Liverpool, 42 da. Salt.
Brig Leon, Woodberry, Lisbon, 35 da. mdse.
Ship Fanny, Foulke, Canton, 187 da. mdse.
Brig President, Lawe, Havana, 10 da. mdse.
Schr. Boston, Haley, Portsmouth, N. H. 10 days, Sugar and Coffee.
Brig Shawmut, Cobb, Boston, 3 da. mdse.
Schr. Magnolia, Leech, Portsmouth, N. H. 9 da. mdse.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Electra, Harris, London.
Montezuma West, Liverpool.
La Fayette, Butler, Baltic, and a market.
Waugh, Wilson, Charleston.
Delaware, Hamilton, James River.
Brig Cato, Burns, Vera Cruz.
Schr. Franklin, Jerrish, Je vraie.
Brig Hunter, Latour, Bordeaux.
Schr. Hannah and Sarah, Pen, Key West.
Brig James, Richardson, Halifax.
Hampton, Stone, N. Orleans.
Sloop Superior, Childs, St. Augustine.
Brig Antelope, Care, St. Jago de Cuba.

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. GEORGE W. STEEVER, to Miss MARIANNA, daughter of Stacey Potts, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hayden, P. F. FONTAGE, Esq. to Miss ADELINE C. MARTIN, daughter of the late John J. Martin, merchant, of Baltimore.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM MAURER, to Miss RACHEL WRIGHT, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, the 15th inst. in New York, by the Rev. J. Wainwright, Mr. HENRY GULAGER, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY, daughter of Jordan Wright, Esq. of Flushing.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. M. M. Moore, Mr. JACOB WOLOHON, to Miss ELIZABETH SWANSON, both of Southwark.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, to Miss ELIZABETH NICKUM, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, the 16th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Ely, Mr. CONRAD BARD, of this city, to Miss ANN SOLBY, of Haverford, Delaware county.

On the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kitts, Mr. JOHN S. HILL, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH CROMWELL, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Monday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pease, in this city, Mr. REUBEN WILLETTS, of Cape May, to Miss HANNAH E. BRICK, of Port Elizabeth, N. J.

DIED,

On the 17th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, under which she had suffered with unexampled fortitude and resignation, Miss ELIZA PAGE.

On the morning of the 17th inst. in his 75th year, PETER KUHN, Esq. formerly an extensive merchant, of this city.

On Thursday morning, ELIZABETH LONGMERE, wife of Nathaniel Longmere.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. MARY BRONSON, aged 53 years, daughter of the Right Rev. William White, D. D. and relict of the late Enos Bronson, Esq. of this city.

On Friday afternoon, at Germantown, after a lingering illness, Mr. STEPHEN BOISBURN, in the 23d year of his age.

On the 18th inst. in the 31st year of her age, HANNAH S. wife of Matthias Plein.

On the 17th inst. in Lancaster, at the house of Leonard Eichholtz, Mr. ROBERT COLLINS, *Printer*, and for a length of time employed as Caster, in the Stereotype Foundry of Mr. J. Howe, in the city of Philadelphia.

On Sunday morning, the 19th inst. CAROLINE TWIBILL, infant daughter of Mr. G. W. Twibill, aged 7 weeks and 2 days.

On the 21st inst. HORACE SNOWDEN, son of Dr. J. C. Snowden, aged 2 years and 3 months.

On Sunday afternoon, the 19th inst. of water on the brain, CHARLES, infant son of Charles Alexander, aged nearly ten months.

"Ah! happy them—believed too well,
And prized too dearly—happy they—
Escaped from all the toils, which tell
Deep furrows on the living brow—
O truly blest—to feel no more
Those ills that haunt the human breast,
To be where sorrow cannot pour
Her cup of woe upon thy rest." *Old Thomson*

Mr. POOLE'S SOUVENIR for 1827 is just published—it is said to possess innumerable beauties, both as respects the typographical arrangement, and the addition of many splendid embellishments by the first engravers in the city. The literary department forms a pleasing appendage to the whole, and renders the work every way replete with taste and usefulness. When we lay our hands on a copy of the work, our notice of it may be more particular. In the mean time, the demand for this valuable little present will increase, as our young friends are generally providing themselves with keep-sakes for presentation on the commencement of the new year.

The Concert on Tuesday evening last, at the Masonic Hall, given by the St. Cecelia Society, was numerously and fashionably attended—and from what we have been able to gather on the subject, it appears that the audience were universally satisfied with the whole of the performances. The instrumental pieces are particularly spoken of as having been executed in an unexceptionable manner. We have only to repeat our heartfelt wishes that this Society may continue to prosper. Nothing is wanting but the attention of its members—there seems every disposition on the part of the public to accelerate the advancement of its interests.

The 12th No. of the CASKET will be out next week. It will be accompanied with an excellent engraved likeness of LORD BYRON, and also an elegant Title-Page (a fine copper-plate engraving,) and a general Index of the Contents of the whole volume.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	29	34	63
New-York,	47	50	97
Baltimore,	20	17	37

ST. CECILIA SOCIETY.

THE Vocal members of the Society are requested to be punctual in their attendance at a vocal rehearsal, to be held on *Monday Evening* next, 27th inst. at the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock precisely.

Nov. 25—it BENJAMIN W. CLARK, Sec'ry.

Lectures of Language.

MR. CARDELL will give, at the Franklin Institute, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, a public, gratuitous lecture, introductory to a course, on the philosophy of language, as connected with the laws of nature and the science of the mind. The course will include twelve lectures, a Synopsis of which will be given previous to a regular commencement. Teachers and professors of language, members of learned societies, graduates of colleges, and generally ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in the cultivation of literature are respectfully requested to attend. Nov. 25—1t*

PHILADELPHIA SILVER SPOON, FORK AND LADLE MANUFACTORY.

N. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fish Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement they have received since they commenced retailing their own work, and hope by their unremitting endeavours to render perfect satisfaction, to merit a continuance of public patronage. Their work, both polished and burnished, shall be made and finished in the handsomest manner, not surpassed, if equalled, by any found in the principal stores in this city, many of which they have supplied for a number of years. —Those interested are invited to call, examine the work and judge for themselves.

Having been brought up to this branch of the business exclusively, the division of labour gives them every facility, and being themselves working men, and the immediate producers of what they offer for sale, it is not reasonable to suppose that they would suffer any to undersell them; on the contrary, their uniform charge will always be from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper, on the workmanship, (the silver being considered merely an exchange of cash) than the general price of any other establishment in this city.

The silver shall be stamped with its quality. "Coin" the finest silver manufactured in the United States; "Five Francs" the next finest; "Spanish Dollars," and "Standard." As many would feel a delicacy in requesting a guarantee, the subscribers freely give a public one, and offer $100 to any person who will assay their work, marked as above, and prove it below its stamp, also to forfeit double the amount purchased; if this is not sufficient to establish perfect confidence in the silver, every satisfactory information that the most incredulous can require shall be given. R. & H. WILSON.

Nov. 25—3t

A Farm with Meadow Land wanted.

WANTED to rent for one or more years, a Farm of about two hundred acres, of which 150 at least to be of meadow for grazing cattle and distant from 5 to 25 miles from Camden. For further particulars, a note with the proprietor's name and situation of the Farm, directed to H. T. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

Nov. 25—3t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand for sale at the lowest market rates, a large and general assortment of *genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil, Dye stuffs and Dyeing drugs, Window Glass* (both English Crown and Domestic) *of all sizes*, also, *Cases and Picture Glass*. He manufactures all the variety of Chemical preparations, as Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Red Precipitate Aqua Fortis, Chromic Yellow, Chromic Green, &c. and is therefore enabled to warrant the quality of all this important class of articles, so liable to sophistication, and at the same time to afford them at the lowest possible prices. Country dealers and others wishing to purchase are invited to call.

JOHN ELLIOT,

No. 60 South Front street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

Nov. 25—4t*

Gum Elastic Over Shoes.

JUST received and for sale by the single pair, Gum Elastic OVER-SHOES, of various sizes.

T. RHOADS,

nov 25—3t No. 44 North Second st.

NOW PUBLISHED,

THE genuine stereotype edition, in quarto, of "ROWLETT'S TABLES OF INTEREST," with Additions and Improvements. It is now about twenty-five years since the first edition was issued, and no error has ever been found in the calculations.

The present edition has been examined no less than *twelve times* by different persons; and A PREMIUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS is now offered by the subscriber, for the detection of an error of a cent, in manner as described in the Preface.—Moreover, such directions are given at the end of the Introduction, as makes the Tables of nearly *double their apparent value*, inasmuch as it is shown, that the Interest may be found, not only at *eight* for every day from one to 64, but *almost* at sight, for every day from and 64 to 124 DAYS, on all the sums of principal, dollar by dollar, from unit 1

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

AWAY TO LOCH LONG.

FOR MUSIC.

Away and away o'er the bright sunny sea,
To you shore that looks smiling on you, sweet, and me;
The waves are asleep, dear—the winds have no sigh,
But at rest on the breast of the blue waters lie.
O Jeanie! than Friendship's some ties are more strong,—
Then wilt thou, my own one, away to Loch Long?

Tho' the sun kisses fondly the hills of Loch Gare,
And the palace and hall on its banks glitter fair;
Yet our white wing'd wee bark past its headland shall glide,
And lay arm and lay oar hear thee on through the Clyde:
For though silver its shores, trod by Pleasure's gay throng,
There's a lovelier strand far away to Loch Long!

O sweet is the stealing that waits for my Jeannie!
As blushful it smiling looks o'er Ardentinny—
And rests on the green hill, insanity and pride,
As on Donald's fond breast shall the legs of his bride,
Give that sigh to our soil, Love,—thy voice to the song,
Whose notes shall re-echo, Hail! lovely Loch Long!
—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.* P. J. Y.

When ideas have slipped from the memory, every effort to regain them but drives them further away; as often, when your cork breaks, attempting to extract it, only pushes it into the bottle.

By too constant association, the sincerest friendship may be estranged, or rather obliterated; as the richest coins are defaced by the friction of each other.

Different periods of time, when their order has faded from the memory, seem all consolidated into one; as the distant horizon appears to mingle with the sky.

An open countenance is like the face of a dial,—showing clearly what passes within.

A virtuous heart is a jewel, to which the rubs of this life will but give a brighter polish.

How unfounded is the notion that fairness of complexion is indicative of mental effeminacy? As if the soul were as beauty is said to be, merely "skin deep."

I like that hypocrite who gives one a fair opportunity of discovering his impostures, by seeing how little his conduct is in unison with his precepts.

Man's heart in this life is like Thames-water in the cask; it grows every day more foul 'till it arrives at a certain acme of fœtidity, and then gradually re-purifies itself.

It is beauty whose frown is the most awful: no tempest equals that of a summer sky.

The best way to silence a talkative person is never to interrupt him. Do not snuff the candle, and it will go out of itself.

Anger is most fearful when unaccompanied by tears: it is lightning without rain.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

There was something in the first frame and constitution of the Company which extended the sordid principles of their origin over all their successive operations, connecting with their civil policy, and even their boldest achievements the meanness of a pedlar and the profligacy of pirates. Alike in the political and military line could be observed auctioneering ambassadors and trading generals;—and thus we saw a revolution brought about by affidavits; a town besieged on a note of hand; a prince dethroned for the balance of an account. Thus it was that they exhibited a government which united the mock majesty of a bloody sceptre, and the little traffic of a merchant's counting-house—wielding a truncheon, with one hand, and picking a pocket with the other.—*Sheridan.*

A London journalists, ridiculing the pretended proofs of the authorship of the Letters of Junius, states that there is great reason to believe that they are to be ascribed to the late facetious *Suett*, the comedian, because, when asked on his death bed, whether he was the Author of Junius, he did not deny it.

A man of sensibility is always either in the attic of ecstacies, or the cellar of sorrow; either jumping with joy, or groaning with grief. But pleasure and pain are like a cucumber,—the extremes are good for nothing. I once heard a late minister compared to the same vegetable, 'For,' said the punster, "his *ends* are bad."

A discovery has lately been made of the *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated Tompion, which has been so long lost. It was made for "the Society for Philosophical Transactions," and is a year going clock. It is a singular circumstance that a record exists, which states that Tompion was at work on this clock when the Great Plague broke out in London; and, on the day he finished it, he himself was attacked with the pestilence. His friends removed him to the Continent, where he died. On the dial there is this inscription—"Sir James Moore caused this movement to be made with great care, Anno Domini 1676, by Thomas Tompion." Tompion was paid one hundred guineas, and the clock was removed to the Society's house, and there in the confusion of the moment, it was placed in a lumber room, where it lay without a case, exactly a century and a half. One thing wonderful attends this discovery—all the steel pins, on being cleared from dust, were found to be as brilliant as ever.

Sir Robert Walpole has the reputation of being the contriver of the Act of Parliament for submitting theatrical performances to the inspection of the Lord Chamberlain, and thereby establishing a censorship on the drama, which would at once stop the voice of censure upon his long reign of power from that quarter. The manner of effecting this purpose gave great offence. An underling was produced to scribble a dramatic piece, under the title of *The Golden Rump*, a farrago of obscenity, blasphemy, and political abuse; and, in short, a ridicule of every moral and religious institution. It was then presented to Gifford, one of the managers, who, previously taught his part, brought it to the Minister. He, *shocked* at such a mass of enormity, carried it down to the house, recited some of the most exceptionable passages, and an act for submitting the drama to the Lord Chamberlain's inspection, passed almost unanimously.

The celebrated actor, Quin, being one night to perform *Justice Balance*, in Farquhar's comedy of the *Recruiting Officer*, had spent the preceding part of the evening at the Shakspeare Tavern, with Thomson, the author of the *Seasons*, and some convivial friends, where the bottle circulated freely. At the commencement of the fourth act, when he has to rebuke his daughter *Silvia* for her partiality to *Captain Plume*, instead of saying according to the author, "*Silvia*, how old were you when your mother died?" addressed Mrs. Wellington, who played the character, with, "*Silvia*, how old were you when your mother was married?" The actress tittered, and the audience burst into laughter, when Quin assumed a surly kind of dignity, and shaking his head with a frown, said, "Psha! I mean, *Silvia*, how old were you when your mother was born?"

DEBASING EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.

"In Havana, (says Mr. Howison, in his highly interesting 'Travelling Recreations') I have seen negroes kicked off the pavement because they accidentally took the wall of a Spaniard. I have seen knives and forks thrown at them by the inmates of a boarding-house; and I have seen a father make his child violently kick the face of his black attendant; but in all these cases the African seemed perfectly calm and resigned. The negroes in Cuba come to be flogged whenever they are called, and then walk away writhing with pain, and perhaps sobbing bitterly, but with countenances 'more in sorrow than in anger.' However, Slavery forms the key to all this. Mr. Salame, in his "Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers under Lord Exmouth," gives an account of the condition of the Christian captives whom he saw there, and who were liberated after the downfall of the place.—They appear to have been in a state of degradation even beyond what I have mentioned as existing among Africans in the West-Indies; and his descriptions of their abjectness and submission apply almost *verbatim* to scenes which I had daily opportunities of witnessing in the island of Cuba."

CHIMNEYS.

Curious as it may seem, passages or funnels for the conveyance of smoke from the fireplaces to the summits of houses as we now see them, were not known in the age of antiquity.

The oldest certain mention of chimnies, is said by Beckman to occur in 1347, when many are stated to have been thrown down at Venice by an earthquake. At Rome, he also states, they were not common till the beginning of the fifteenth century, a little before which they had been introduced from Padua.

In England, however, we find mention of them at least as early as the reign of Edward the Third, in 1362, though generally speaking they were not very common till the time of Henry the Eighth.

In the halls of our great mansions, previous to that time, a sort of brazier was usually placed in the centre, under an open lantern on the roof, to which the smoke rose without inconvenience to the persons assembled round the fire. In our great kitchens, fire-places having been made against the walls, the smoke was suffered to climb to the roof, where outlets were contrived for it in different ways.

After Edward the sixth's time scarcely a cottage was built, even in remote parts of the island, which had not a chimney.

Answers to the Enigmas which appeared in our last.

1. *Ph*-(antom)-*y-sick*—Dr. Physick.
2. *Gib*-(bet)-*son*—Dr. Gibson.
3. Chap-man—Dr. Chapman.
4. *Ja*-(il)-*mes*-(s)—Dr. James.
5. *Dew-re*-(l)-*e*—Dr. Dewees.
6. (P)-*ot-to*-(p)—Dr. Otto.
7. *Horn-er*-(r)—Dr. Horner.
8. *Ha*-(nd)-*re*-(d)—Dr. Hare.
9. *Co*-(rn)-*ne*-(nophon)—Dr. Coxe.

LIST OF AGENTS
OF THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The gentlemen whose names are attached hereto, have kindly volunteered to transact the business of this establishment at the respective places where they reside.—We request that all dues for the paper be paid over to them, and persons wishing to subscribe to it, will find a ready means of conveying their wishes to the publishers through them.

L. A. Godey, 162 Broadway } George M. Bourne, 301 do. }	New York.
William T. Vreedenburg,	Ithica, N. Y.
Peirson A. Reading,	Rochester, N. Y.
William S. Holcomb,	Utica, N. Y.
Henry Paxson,	Trenton, N. J.
Samuel S. Bunting,	Crosswicks, N. J.
Job Smith,	Mount Holly, N. J.
Jacob Roberts,	Haddonfield, N. J.
R. R. Marseilles,	Bridgeton, N. J.
J. W. Cunningham, Esq. P. M.	N. London & Roads. Pa.
J. Bennett, Esq. P. M.	Bristol, Pa.
Job Rubin,	Chester, Pa.
James Peacock, Esq. P. M.	Harrisburg, Pa.
J. B. Myers,	Lancaster, Pa.
R. C. Stockton,	Pittsburg, Pa.
Samuel Baine, Esq. P. M.	Marietta, Pa.
David Walton, Esq. P. M.	Londongrove, Pa.
Henry Ehner & Co.	Allentown, Pa.
Alexr. Chandler, Esq. P. M.	New Garden, Pa.
R. Schofield, Esq. P. M.	Lancaster, Ohio.
Elam P. Langdon,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
James Holmes,	Murfreesborough, Tenn.
S. H. Butler,	Louisville, Ky.
Johnson Armstrong,	Maysville, Ky.
Ingram & Reilly,	St. Louis, Missouri.
Geesam, Moss & Co.	Natchez, Miss.
Charles M'Micken,	St. Fernandville, La.
B. Lundy, Editor Genius of Universal Emancipation.	Baltimore, Md.
Charles Hodges, Esq. P. M.	Pig Point, Md.
P. Granger,	Centerville, Md.
J. N. Goldsmith, Esq. P. M.	Canterbury, Del.
Thomas Speakman,	Wilmington, Del.
Samuel Daugherty,	New Castle, Del.
D. C. Lockwood,	Smyrna, Del.
John Clement,	Summit Bridge, Del.
W. W. Billings,	Washington City, D. C.
William Wilson, Esq.	Lexington, Va.
J. B. Taylor, Asst. P. M.	Richmond, Va.
Wm. F. Chambliss, Esq.	Parham's Store, Va.
Dr. A. R. Phelps,	Hatcherville, Va.
William G. Smith,	Earsville, Va.
William M'Cantell,	Pincastle, Va.
P. Saunders, Esq. P. M.	Lexburg, Va.
Alban Colpin,	Manchester, Va.
J. P. Thornton, Esq. P. M.	Camden, S. C.
John D. Moore,	Columbia, S. C.
Wm. B. Hull, Esq. P. M.	Orrville, Pendleton dist. S. C.
R. Cunningham,	Wilmington, N. C.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

TWELFTH PERIODICAL SALE.
On Saturday morning, 29th inst.
About FOUR HUNDRED PACKAGES of Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Red Ticks, Cassimets, Brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, &c. &c.
COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

Commercial Line for NORFOLK,
Via DOVER, SEAFORD & VIENNA.

THE Steam Boat Norfolk, Capt. H. Manly, leaves Arch street Wharf every Sunday and Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, for Dover, (Delaware,) from which place Southern travellers proceed in post coaches along a fine road to Seaford, on the Nanticoke river, and thence by steamboat PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Crocker, to Norfolk, where they arrive on Tuesday and Friday mornings about 4 o'clock, in time for the passengers to proceed southward by the public conveyances, without detention at Norfolk.

The fares of this line are new, substantial and elegant, with commodious births, and a superior accommodations. The route is direct and pleasant, and all the arrangements of the line are such as will ensure comfort and expedition to the traveller. Fare through $11.

J. B. CARPENTER, *Agent.*
Office first Wharf below Arch street.
N. B.—All baggage at the risk of its owners.
Nov. 4—tf

INSURANCE
AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, insure on the most reasonable terms, either perpetually or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty-three Fire Companies, possessing Apparatus, Engines and Hose, of very great value, the extinguishment of fires, the principal security of the city from conflagration depends.

The funds obtained by insurance are designed, first, for the payment of losses to the insured, and secondly, a part of the interest, arising from their investment, may be applied for keeping the Apparatus in good order.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to the Association to an unprecedented extent, and the Trustees respectfully solicit a continuation of the public patronage for the public good.

Applications for Insurance may be made of either of the Trustees, or at the Office, No. 211 Arch street.

MICHAEL FOX,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march21—1y

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED with a general assortment of Silk Goods, at the lowest prices, for cash or acceptances.
STOKES & BUZBY.
Oct. 9—3m* 66 1-2 Market street.

The Committee of Instruction of the
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

GIVE Notice that Lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE during the ensuing Winter, as follows:

Dr. R. M. Patterson will deliver a general introductory Lecture.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Professor Jones will deliver an introductory to his course on Practical Mechanics, and continue every Tuesday evening.

On Thursday, Nov. 9th, Dr. F. Bache will deliver an introductory to his course on Chemistry, as applied to the Arts, and continue every Thursday evening.

Saturday is appropriated to Volunteer Lectures; Lectures to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained by members of the Institute, by application to Mr. John Richardson, Treasurer, corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets, or at the Lecture Room, on the Nights of the Introductory Lectures, which will be open to the public.

Persons wishing to become members may obtain Tickets by application to the Treasurer, and paying $5.

Tickets for the course, to sons or apprentices of members, $1 each.

R. M. PATTERSON, Chairman.
oct. 21—tf J. B. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS, &c.

FOR Sale by J. G. AUNER, Book-seller and Stationer, No. 251 Market, four doors below Ninth street.

Chapman's Therapeutics, Wistar's Anatomy, Horner's Anatomy, Caldwell's Cullen, Bard's Henry's Chemistry, James' Burns's Midwifery, Dewees' System of Midwifery, Richerand's Physiology, Cox's Dispensatory, Hooper's Medical Dictionary, Gibson's Surgery, Dorsey's Surgery, Abernethy's Surgery, Eberle's Therapeutics, Ellis' Formulary, Majendie's do. London Dissector, Johnson on the Liver, do. on Tropical Climates, Armstrong on Puerperal Fever and Consumption, Dr. Hare's Minutes of the Course of Chemical Instruction, Dewees on Children, &c. &c. with a general assortment of Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books and Stationary.
nov 4—tf

MEAD'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the uniform satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sourness of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 146 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hall & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.
june 5—tf

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.
ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 78 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will continue to manufacture prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin. Wool for Hatters and Spinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.
aug 26—3m

THE TELESCOPE,
PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE design of the Telescope is to point out the various evils which obstruct the progress of Christianity; to expose and correct abuses in religion among all sects and parties without partiality to any.

In addition to this, it contains a variety of miscellaneous matter, and also a summary of domestic and foreign news.

In consequence of the increasing patronage of the work, (there now being nearly five thousand copies printed) arrangements have been made to publish it in Philadelphia, the same as it has been in New York. Conveyances, marriages and deaths, with other Intelligence will be inserted.

TERMS OF THE TELESCOPE.

Vol. III will be published on a size larger sheet, with smaller type, and contain about one fourth more matter.

Fifty-two numbers will be delivered to subscribers in the city, for $3 75, if paid in advance, or 50 cents per quarter.

☞ Communications and Subscriptions received at 157 North Front street.
may 27—4m

SURGICAL.

MOST experienced Medical men of every country are well aware that no one disease to which man is subject, is more common, painful, and even dangerous than that of Hernia, or Rupture; and it is much to be lamented that no calamity has hitherto been so poorly provided for. Dr. Hull, having witnessed, during twenty five years practice in Surgery, the distress and misery attending the disease of Rupture, and the fatal consequences frequently incident to it, and being convinced that these unhappy effects generally resulted from the use of badly constructed Trusses, or the neglect to use any, was prompted from feelings of professional duty, and an anxious desire to witness a more effectual remedy, to devote a share of his time to the construction of an instrument for that purpose. He is now satisfied that he has brought into successful operation an improved Truss, happily adapted to all cases of Rupture in both sexes, and from his own experience and that of others, is persuaded he has given to the world an important alleviator, as well as a probable cure for a disability or disease which hitherto the pride of professional science has too much neglected.

The following, among many other testimonials which may be adduced, are presented to the public, in confirmation of the superior efficacy of this Instrument, not only in giving ease and comfort even in cases the most difficult and where other means have proved ineffectual, but in performing cures on persons of all ages.

Dr. Mott, Professor of Surgery, in the University of New York, deposes, "that the Truss invented by Dr. Amos G. Hull possesses, both in structure and principle, qualities and advantages, which are entirely original, and which render its application, in all cases, an efficacious remedy to prevent a descent of the bowel, and that in most cases it may be applied with a reasonable prospect of cure." Also—I am of opinion that the union of surgical design and mechanical structure in this instrument under it what has long been the desiderata of practical Surgeons in Europe and America.—Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of its construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment to the different attitudes of the body, and to the action of the muscles; the permanency and security of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts to contract the aperture, and ultimately to accomplish a CURE of the disease."

T. W. Hunter, M. D. deposes as follows, "In two very interesting cases of scrotal Hernia (which is the worst and most difficult kind) to which this depositon was called about five years ago, one in this city, and the other in Brooklyn, it was worn with perfect comfort and effected a complete CURE of both in less than 12 months. This Instrument is approved of by the most eminent Surgeons in the United States and Europe, particularly by the celebrated Sir Astley Cooper of London."

Dr. Perkins late Professor of Surgery in Dartmouth College, deposes and says of this invention,—"It has a plane pad fixed on a concave plate, so that instead of the strong pressure being made by the centre of the pad, (as is the case in all Trusses) this of Dr. Hull's makes the strong pressure by its circular margin, and a diminished pressure by its centre, is thereby not only prevents the escape of the bowel, but approximates and often secures in contact the ruptured part, so as eventually, in many cases to effect a radical and permanent cure."

Samuel Osborn M. D. a highly respectable Surgeon of the city of New York, deposes as follows,—"The principle upon which the Truss of Dr. Hull is made to act is a well known Surgical principle but never before called into successful operation in this disease, viz. pressure disposing to contraction, approximation and adhesion, the consequence of which is, in this disease, frequent well known CURE by Dr. Hull's Truss, as known to the deponent."

Joseph Evans, late of Philadelphia, leather Merchant, deposes,—"That having been ruptured about seven years I applied to Dr. Hull in person, who furnished me with one of his patent hinge Trusses, and after wearing it about six months I found myself entirely cured, so much so that I can walk about with safety without wearing the Truss; and in my opinion it is one of the greatest improvements, and blessings to mankind that is known."

Dr. A. G. Hull, informs the public and unfortunate sufferers that he can now be seen at his office in Eighth st. No. 58, where he will, during his stay in the city, devote particular attention to the application of his Truss in all cases; and from former experience in the different qualities of this instrument, he flatters himself that he will in cases the most difficult, be able to render comfortable even those sufferers who have hitherto found all other means ineffectual, and have abandoned every hope of relief.

An assortment of these Instruments for every species of Rupture will be kept at the office: and as a skilful application is necessary, the business will, during my absence, be conducted by Dr. Jones, who has obtained perfect knowledge of the qualities and use of this instrument, while engaged in the circle of my practice in medicine and Surgery.
A. G. HULL.
Oct. 14—tf

Stuckert's Head Ache and
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

FOR Colds, Foul Stomach, Head-ache, Costiveness, want of appetite, and bilious habits. Large boxes 25 cents, small do. 6 cents.

Stuckert's Pearl Powders for destroying pimples on the Face, and whitening the skin. Large papers 12 1-2 cents, small do. 6 1-4.

Stuckert's Fever and Ague Drops. Large bottles 25 cents, small do. 12 1-2 cents.

Stuckert's Cough Drops. Large bottles 25 small 12 1-2.

Stuckert's Worm Medicine for grown persons and children, 12 1-2 cents per paper.

Itch Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cts.

Tetter Ointment, 12 1-2 cents per box, small do. 6 cts.

And a general assortment of *Drugs and Medicines* for sale at STUCKERT'S Drug store, No 98 North Fourth st. above Cherry, on the Delaware side. Sept. 25 6t

REMOVAL.

JOHNSON & TINGLEY, have removed from No. 151 to No. 177 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, North side, where they continue to offer their usual assortment of BRITISH and DOMESTIC GOODS.
Nov 11—3t*

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the elegant assortment of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, now selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern.

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut sts.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 1—tf

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

J. B. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 21st of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Frombergers Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets.

N. B. J. B. B. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. apply as above.
Philad. August 16, 1826. aug 19—tf1*

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Grates,
Made on the most Approved Plan.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Fenders, at their Factory, No. 86 Cherry near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Fenders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet Iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.
2 mo. 10th, 1826. aug 12—tf1*

TO BANKS IN GENERAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs the Banking institutions that he will print Bank Notes in the best manner, in the Banking house, or at his Printing Office, No. 113 Chesnut street opposite the Post Office.

An apprentice is wanted immediately.
sept 9—3mo BENJAMIN ROGERS.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
Lee's New London Bilious PILLS.

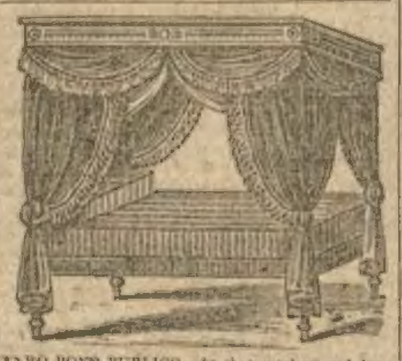
THE public are particularly reminded, that when the above named Pills are offered for sale without my WRITTEN Signature at the bottom of each envelope of Directions, they are *imitations and counterfeit*, and not prepared by me, nor by my authority. My Genuine Pills are known by the written signatures, weak yet red black ink, immediately under the printed letters, S. H. P. LEE, at the foot of each direction bill. The Imitations have no written signatures; to affix which would be *forgery*.

☞ Every purchaser should examine the above infallible test, if they would have the same Pills, which have been so universally in use in Families for the past twenty-five years.

SAMUEL H. P. LEE, M. C. M. S.
Sole Preparer and Inventor.

New London, Conn. October, 1826.

N. B. The above genuine pills for sale, wholesale and retail at the Drug Stores of J. Thompson, N. W. corner of High and Second streets, and E. & C. Yarnall's, High, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia.
oct 28—6t



PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made sanitary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are composed of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 120 pure curled hair Matrasses 76 Spanish and Carolina moss Matrasses, of every size 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 400 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BARTLESON & HARMER,
Jan 7—1y S.E. corner of Pine and Second streets

CHARLES THUM,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,
No. 4, North Sixth Street,
Two doors from Market street, west side.
june 3—6m

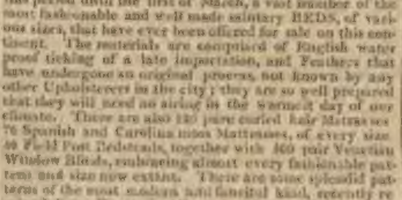
CLOTHING STORE.
ASHTON & SON, Tailors,
No. 16 Market-street, Philada.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of Blue, Black, Brown, Green and Plumb DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Hang-up and Sack Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colors and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Hosiery, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine persons to purchasing.
oct. 21—tf



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Large and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the nearness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales.
april 11—1y

For Sale at this Office
THE BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 Bound.
N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.
Also, a large Fount of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. dec17—tf

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, Manufactures Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 65 Market street keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

KREMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Chevil'ed Quills.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork
MANUFACTORY.

CURRY & PRESTON, Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork Manufactory, take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that having been brought up to all the different branches of Silversmithing, and having carried on a manufactory for several years past in this city, that they have now opened a store at No. 103 Chesnut Street, second door above the North American Bank, between Third and Fourth-streets, Philadelphia, where they offer for sale, all articles in their line, cheaper than any other establishment in the U. States. They manufacture and offer for sale, Silver Urns, Coffee and Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, &c. Likewise, Table, Tea, Dessert, Gravy, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. As they superintend their manufactory in person, and employ none but first rate workmen, they therefore freely invite persons previous to purchasing elsewhere, to call and judge for themselves as to price and superiority of workmanship. As there is great possibility of persons being deceived in the article of Silver, unless acquainted with the art of assaying, they will, therefore, give to the purchaser a guarantee of from 100 to 500 dollars, as they require, if it proves below its stamp—as all their work stamped Spanish Dollars is generally better, but never inferior to Spanish Dollars; that stamped Crowns, is made exclusively of French Crowns, and that stamped Sterling, is in nowise inferior to British Sterling, for which they will freely give the above guarantee. They also offer for sale, a handsome assortment of Jewellery and Plated Ware.

All articles in the above line, neatly repaired, on the most reasonable terms. Old Plate and Spoons re-burnished, so that they will appear equal to new, for a trifling expense.
Nov. 11—3t

GUSTAVUS SHULZ,
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,
No. 122 N. Third, 4 doors above Race street,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for past favors, and informs them that he keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of BRASS EIGHT DAY CLOCKS, with or without cases, which he warrants of superior and most fashionable workmanship. His prices are as low as possible, from $40 to $80 with cases, and from $25 to $30 without cases.

He likewise endeavors this opportunity to recommend his large assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and other articles in his line. Repairs done by him at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, as he claims a further share of public patronage.
may 27—tf

Valuable Farm and Mills.
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

ON Wednesday the 20th of December next, on the premises, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, 150 acres first rate land, 30 of which is wood land, situate in Charlestown township, Chester county, near Charlestown Village, adjoining lands of Samuel Davis, Thomas Lewelling and others, twenty-six miles from Philadelphia. The improvements are a grist and saw mill, the grist mill is entirely new with three run of stones two of which are French burr, a good pair of hailing stones calculated for merchant or country work, two water wheels in the grist mill, and one in the saw mill, these mills are turned by the never failing stream Pickering creek, and capable of doing a great deal of business, also, three stone dwelling houses, spring house, smoke house, wagon house, a large stone barn with stabling underneath, with a variety of apple trees. Any person wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will be shewn it by applying to the subscriber, JOHN COFFMAN.
Nov. 18—3t*

United States' Institution
For the Cure of Impediments of Speech,
At No. 187 Pine street, Philadelphia.
Founded A. D. 1817, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN.

TWELVE years have elapsed since Mr. Chapman discovered *the true cause of stammering, and the method by which he effected a permanent cure in himself of a most distressing impediment of speech*; since which time he has restored the system, and it has been fully tested by universal application of it for nine years past, during that time several hundreds of cures have been effected, on persons of both sexes and of various ages from different parts of the United States.—Mr. Chapman's impediment and cure as well as the efficacy of his system, in curing many other persons have been publicly testified by some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia. The compensation for instruction is paid in advance, and varies according to the ability of the applicant. Cures have generally been effected in a month or six weeks, in some instances in one week, and in some cases even in one day. To secure to the Institution the benefits of his valuable discovery, the applicants have always been bound by solemn obligation to secrecy.

Letters post paid will be immediately attended to.

The Agents appointed by Mr. & Mrs. Chapman are as follows, viz.

Rev. H. C. Ufford, A. M. No. 344 Broadway, New York.

Mr. G. S. Parker, No. 20 Calvert street, Baltimore.

REFERENCES.

The following named gentlemen have been witnesses of several cures which have recently been effected in this Institution, on persons whom they had previously seen when afflicted with a distressing impediment of speech; viz.

Rt. Rev. Bishop White,
Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D. late President of the Princeton College.
Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D. D.
Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D.
Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D.
Rev. Ch. B. Dennie, D. D.
Rev. James Wilmarth.
Thomas C. James, M. D. Professor of Midwifery.
W. E. Horner, M. D. Adj. Professor of Anatomy.
Geo. McClellan, M. D. Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College.
Thos. Sargent, M. D.
John Ryan, M. D.
Gideon Humphrey, M. D.
Harvey Klapp, M. D.
John D. Thomas, M. D.
James Preston, M. D.
Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the City.
Joseph Reed, Esq. Recorder of the City of Phila.
Robt. Wharton, Esq. late mayor of the city.
Nov. 18—3t*

John Bacon, Esq. City Treasurer.
John Bergeant, Esq.
Humphrey Atherton, Esq.
Thos. Bradford, Jun. Esq.
John Goodman, Esq.
Wm. Dunn, Esq. Alderman.
Wm. Milner, Esq. do.
Samuel Badger, Esq. do.?
Samuel Haines, Esq. regulator of the city.
Benjamin Tucker,
John Grener,
Henry M. Zollickoffer,
John W. Durant,
Joseph James,
Wm. Mason Walmsley,
Silas E. Weir,
Anth. M. Buckley,
John W. Chapman, principal of Lower Dublin Academy.
Joseph Parrish, M. D.
John Moore, M. D.
James B. Rosendorf, M. D.
Rees Otis,
Nathan Bucher,
Charles Roberts.

GRAPHIC LATHE.

THE Subscriber having very much improved his lathe, offers numerous specimens of its work on gold and silver watch cases to those who wish such ornaments upon case backs that are plain. Many persons having called who examined the work while the lathe was principlely incomplete, are solicited to call again, now that it is nearer perfection.

On the above lathe all the different degrees of oval, between a perfectly straight line and circle, are described.

Triangles, Squares, and Arches are also formed; all of which when turned into each other, (each distinct figure revolved until it multiplies itself so as to cover the whole back of the watch case) produces a variety of curious and beautiful devices. Price 1 50.

B. F. BAKER,
may 13—3t 192 North Third, above Vine street.

LEBANON.

JOHN PASCAL tenders his thanks to his friends for the favors hitherto bestowed on him, and at the same time, acquaints them that he has removed to LEBANON, at the S. E. corner of Union and South streets, where he will be happy to see them at all times, and to attend to their commands. He has it stored with the choicest Liquors, and Eatables of all kinds may be had inquire.
may 18—3t

Fortune's Home Forever!!

SPLENDID Prizes may be had, at almost any rate, at the Lucky Office, No. 129 Chesnut street, which is the permanent abode of Dame Fortune. Adventurers are invited to take a chance for the Grand Capitals of

$100 000	$50 000
30,000	25,000
20,000	15,000
10,000	5,000
4,500	3,000, &c.

And many others amounting to nearly HALF A MILLION of DOLLARS, which will be shortly distributed.

Tickets and Shares, in the greatest variety, for sale at Fortune's Home, F. CANTRELL'S Office, No. 129 Chesnut street.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to. oct 28tf

WHAT WAS EXPECTED!!
7. 39. 48. a prize of 4000 Dollars

IN a whole Ticket in the 28th Class Union Canal, and the highest prize paid any where in P